



# ***Daily Report***

# **China**

FBIS-CHI-91-068  
Tuesday  
9 April 1991

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-91-068

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9 April 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

**UN Secretary-General To Send Mission to Kuwait**

*OW0804225191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1934 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] United Nations, April 8 (XINHUA)—U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar told reporters here today that he will send the U.N. Iraq-Kuwait observer mission (UNIKOM) as soon as possible.

Asked about the composition of the UNIKOM force, the U.N. chief said that the five permanent members of the Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the U.S.—will be part of the force, plus other countries from different regions.

The secretary-general yesterday issued a report to the Security Council on the implementation of Resolution 687 with regard to the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the border between Iraq and Kuwait and the immediate deployment of the UNIKOM.

The secretary-general suggested in the report that the UNIKOM's mandate would be to monitor the demilitarized zone extending ten kilometers into Iraq and five kilometers into Kuwait, to deter violation of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the zone, and to observe any hostile or potential hostile action mounted from the territory of one state to the other.

To carry out the tasks, the U.N. chief recommended, a group of 300 military observers would be required initially, with support from five infantry companies, which will be assigned temporarily to the UNIKOM and drawn from the existing peace-keeping operations in the region.

It is said here that each of the five permanent members of the council will contribute 20 observers to the UNIKOM.

The Security Council will meet this afternoon to consider the U.N. chief's report.

He said if the council accepts the report, he "will send a force as soon as possible, almost immediately, since we are ready."

On the UNIKOM's financial issues, the secretary-general estimated in the report that the cost of the force for the first six months would be about \$83 million. The costs of continuing UNIKOM for the following six months would be about \$40 million.

The secretary-general said that he will also send a humanitarian mission to look at the hundreds of thousands of Kurdish refugees fleeing from Iraq into Turkey and Iran.

The U.N. chief will meet today a person whom he has in mind to lead the mission. If the unidentified candidate agrees to take up the task, the secretary-general said, the humanitarian mission will be "set up very quickly within this week."

**U.S. Nonintervention in Iraq's Affairs Viewed**

*HK0804145091 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO  
in Chinese 3 Apr 91 p 2*

[Article by Shi Lujia (2457 7627 0163): "Why Does the United States Not Meddle in Iraq's Internal Strife?"]

[Text] The U.S. White House spokesman recently announced that the United States has no intention of meddling in Iraq's internal strife and does not plan to support the Iraqi countergovernment forces in overthrowing President Saddam Husayn. That is the first time the U.S. Administration has explicitly stated its stand since the Iraqi internal strife started.

Why did the United States announce it was not supporting the Iraqi countergovernment forces?

First, this has to do with developments in Iraq's domestic situation. In the wake of the Gulf war ceasefire, the Iraqi opposition promptly occupied some cities; for a time, it left the impression that Saddam Husayn would fall any day. Things over the past month or so have shown: Despite the Iraqi opposition's strong momentum, religious contradictions between various sectors were acute, and national disputes were complicated. It was very difficult for the opposition forces to form a unified political and military power. More importantly, the Shah Islamics, the most powerful of the Iraqi opposition forces, wanted to overthrow Saddam Husayn; moreover, they wanted to establish Shia rule in Iraq; thus, inevitably affecting the interests of another Islamic sector, the Sunni, represented by Saddam Husayn, and met with the latter's strong resistance. Consequently, the Iraqi Army, with Sunni officers as the main body, has united all the more closely around Saddam Husayn. Obviously under such circumstances, the United States is aware that the Iraqi opposition forces are not likely to score any success.

Second, the Iraqi countergovernment forces are made up of many sectors. Should they grow strong during the internal strife, and even succeed in overthrowing Saddam Husayn, nationwide confusion, with various sectors contending for political power, would likely surface, resulting in a nation falling apart; thus, Iraq would become another Lebanon. Naturally, such a situation would not favor stability in the Gulf region, nor would it conform to U.S. interests in the region. The greater worry for the United States is that the opposition forces' Shias share their origin with Iranian Islamics, and have won the Iranian Government's support. Should the Shia grow strong during the internal strife and come into power after Saddam Husayn's fall, it would work hand in hand with Iran in dealing with the United States, a picture that the United States is most unwilling to see. That accounts for the fact that President Bush has repeatedly warned Iran against meddling in the Iraqi internal strife.

Third, although some Arab countries have sided with the United States in the Gulf crisis and opposed Iraq's

annexing Kuwait, there are marked differences between them and the United States on the postwar "handling" of Iraq. They are for maintaining the integrity of Iraq's sovereignty and territory, leaving the issue of Saddam Husayn to the Iraqi people. The United States has repeatedly threatened to overthrow Saddam Husayn, while secretly supporting the Iraqi opposition forces; consequently, it has aroused the resentment of many Arab countries. Nevertheless, the United States has great need of Arab support and cooperation in implementing its conception of postwar arrangements in the Gulf region and its Middle East peace plan. This being the case, the United States cannot but have some misgivings regarding the Iraqi internal strife.

Fourth, the United States hoisted the banner of "UN authorization" in dispatching its troops to the Gulf region. Now that the war is over and Kuwait has recovered its sovereignty, the UN authorization is no longer in effect. Under such circumstances, it is naturally not "justified" for U.S. troops to remain in Iraq for a long period; that would be very difficult to explain to the international community, while rousing resentment and public criticism at home. The U.S. press has already warned that helping the Iraqi opposition would only land the United States in a predicament, and rouse anti-war waves in the country. Obviously, having weighed the pros and cons, the Bush administration believes that it would be wise not to run the risk.

However, the U.S. announcement of nonintervention in Iraq's internal strife does not mean that the United States does not wish to see Saddam Husayn fall. In Bush's own words, he wishes to see Iraq have a new leader "who is capable of harmoniously cooperating with Western powers and countries." According to U.S. press analysis, the United States pins its hope on a coup inside the Iraqi party in power with the consequent fall of Saddam Husayn when the current confusion is over. That is, of course, the wishful thinking of the United States; it is quite another kettle of soup whether or not it will come true.

#### Baker's Talks in Turkey Term 'Positive'

OW0804222791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1909 GMT 8 Apr 91

[“Baker Leaves Turkey for Israel (by Zheng Jinfa)” — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Ankara, April 8 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker left Diyarbakir, southeastern city of Turkey, this evening for Israel after completing his firsthand look at the plight of Iraqi refugees massed along the Turco-Iraqi border areas.

In Diyarbakir, Baker was given information about the serious situation and difficult conditions hundreds of thousands of Iraqi refugees are facing.

Speaking to the press at Ankara Esenboga Airport before leaving for Diyarbakir earlier today, Baker said his talks

with Turkish officials Sunday night had been "positive," adding that unilateral and bilateral measures had been taken concerning the refugees.

"What is essentially needed is large-scale international efforts... [ellipses as received] in consultation with the Turkish Government," Baker said.

"Everyone must understand this important point: The Turkish border is open. Turkey has long started humanitarian help and President Turgut Ozal has said this will continue," he said.

During the official talks last night, Baker handed over a written message from President George Bush to Ozal.

In a statement issued after the Baker-Ozal talks, presidential spokesman Kaya Toperi said Bush had emphasized the gravity of the situation in northern Iraq in his message and pointed to the need for the same spirit of solidarity and cooperation shown during the Gulf war.

Bush pledged that emergency relief aid would be sped up to lessen the heavy burden Turkey is shouldering in connection with the Iraqi refugees massed at the Turkish border.

According to Toperi, Bush said the international community must extend a helping hand to the Iraqis seeking shelter in Turkey to escape the reprisals of Iraqi Government troops for their support to the abortive Kurdish insurgency erupted after the Gulf war.

So far, nearly 300,000 Iraqi refugees are massing along the Turco-Iraqi border.

#### 'Jottings' Notes U.S. 'Exaggerated' Gulf Actions

HK0904071791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
30 Mar 91 p 6

[“International Jottings” by Ming He (2494 3109): “Truth Revealed”]

[Text] During the Gulf war, the United States carried out an "unprecedented and massive" aerial bombardment of Iraq. In the course of the 38-day air war and four-day ground war, the U.S. Air Force conducted a daily average of 3,000 sorties in its "carpet" bombing of Iraq and Kuwait. For a while, official war communiques and news media reports were full of accounts of the "glorious" accomplishments of the U.S. Air Force and of the "accuracy" of its bombing operations.

THE WASHINGTON POST in a recent article revealed, however, that according to an announcement made by U.S. Air Force chief of staff McPeak at a news conference, of the 88,500 metric tons of bombs dropped by the United States, only 26,363 hit their targets, while 70 percent of the bombs "missed their targets." The newspaper said that this was "in sharp contrast to the image of infallibility" of the U.S. Air Force as depicted by the officials during the war.

It is not at all surprising that the U.S. Government and news media deliberately exaggerated the might of the U.S. Air Force. After all, no weapons is that "indestructible." But if the precision rate is not high in the Gulf region where "there are neither gorges nor forests," what would have happened in other areas? It seems that the U.S. Air Force chief of staff has revealed an iota of truth in this area, thus enabling one to understand better this blind belief in the "worship of weapons."

### **Soviet Official Notes Concern for Iraqi Kurds**

*OW0804223391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1646 GMT 8 April 91*

[Text] Moscow, April 8 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union today expressed concern over the plight of Iraq's Kurds caused by clashes between government troops and Kurdish rebels.

Reading out a government statement, Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy information chief of the Foreign Ministry, said that the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the miserable situation of tens of thousands of Kurds who are currently seeking asylum at the Iraqi-Turkish and Iraqi-Iranian borders.

The problem, the statement said, has caused worries to the Soviet Union as there are thousands of relatives of Iraq's Kurds living in USSR.

The serious concern can be reflected in the Soviet approval of the U.N. Security Council resolution on that issue, it said.

By approving the resolution, the Soviet Union is aimed at alleviating the suffering of the Kurdish refugees and preventing northern Iraq from becoming another source of tension, but not at interfering in Iraq's internal affairs, the statement noted.

The Soviet Union welcomes any humanitarian assistance to the Kurdish refugees, it added.

### **UN Delegate Urges Narrowing Information Gap**

*OW0804191191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1851 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] United Nations, April 8 (XINHUA)—China today called for efforts to reduce the difference between developed and developing countries in the information area.

Speaking at the 13th session of the U.N. Committee on Information, Chinese delegate Luo Xu said, "we maintain that in the field of information, the first priority should be given to the efforts to narrow the huge gap between the capacity of information dissemination of the developed countries and that of the developing countries."

She urged efforts to change the global dominant position of a few developed countries and the dependent status of the numerous developing countries.

She pointed out, however, the imbalance in the information field is worsening rapidly.

Luo criticized some mass media of developed countries for making use of their superiority to propagate the social system, ideologies, values and economic modes they cherish.

To change the situation, she said, the efforts to establish a new world information and communication order must be made synchronously with those to set up a new international political and economic order. "Only by so doing, can we ensure that information and dissemination media will play their due role in promoting the establishment of a new international political and economic order, enhancing international understanding and maintaining peace."

She stressed that in the world today, the question of peace and development remains an issue of universal concern and that consequently the dissemination and exchange of information have become an increasingly indispensable factor in promoting peace and development.

Luo thus called on those developed countries with superior information dissemination and communication capacity to have a better understanding of the desire of the numerous developing countries, greatly expand their financial and technological cooperation with the developing countries and provide assistance on more preferential terms.

She also hoped that the developing countries will base themselves on self-reliance and further conduct the South-South cooperation in a practical way so as to accelerate the cause of information dissemination.

### **UN Population Official Continues Visit**

#### **Meets With Li Lanqing**

*OW0804214191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1447 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—Li Lanqing, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here today with Nafis Sadik, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities [UNFPA].

During the meeting, Li said that the population problems would not only affect China's development and future, but also have an impact on the world. China would not shirk its responsibility in this regard, Li added.

Sadik told Li that China should feel very proud of its achievements in effectively controlling the growth of its population and of the remarkable results in implementing UNFPA's cooperation programs.

**Talks With Jiang Zemin**

OW0904104891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0842 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said today that successful control of China's population growth will not only be conducive to the stability and development of China but also to that of the world.

Jiang expressed this view during a meeting with Nafis Sadik, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

While reiterating China's population policy, Jiang said that if the country's population growth is not curbed effectively, it will curtail the country's economic development, and will hamper efforts to improve the health and cultural standards of the nation.

The general secretary pointed out the dangers involved if China's population were to continue to "expand unlimited." The top priority at present, he said, is to ensure that people realize the importance and urgency of this issue.

Jiang voiced appreciation for active co-operation UNFPA has extended to China in regards to population control.

Sadik described cooperation projects with China as the most successful of all UNFPA programs. She said that, as always, the funding organization will seek further cooperative efforts with China and, in particular, will ensure the success of the third phase of the present project.

The executive director made special reference to the fact that China's present strategy in curbing population is correct, in that it focuses on remote rural areas and the role of women, and attaches importance to improving services and strengthening education in relation to family planning.

She said that most of the people in the world understand the need for China's current population policy, which she considers as having thus far achieved great success.

**Asian Development Bank Vice President Visits**

OW0804214491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1457 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese state councilor and governor of the People's Bank of China, Li Guixian, met with Vice-President William Thomson of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] and hosted a dinner in his honor here this evening.

Thomson, invited by the People's Bank of China, is here to learn about China's political and economic situation, as well as its progress in reforms and opening to the outside world.

In the meeting, Thomson and Li discussed ways to strengthen cooperation between ADB and China.

Thomson had toured Guangzhou and Shanghai before he arrived in Beijing.

**New Zealand Supports U.S. Regional Presence**

OW0504043491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0221 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] Wellington, April 5 (XINHUA)—New Zealand Government has indicated its support to a United States presence in the South Pacific through form of collective defense.

In a speech last night on New Zealand's foreign policy in the South Pacific to a club in Rotorua, North Island, Foreign Affairs Minister Don McKinnon said that New Zealand's best form of defense was a collective security arrangement with like-minded allies.

"In the South Pacific that means there are positive gains to be had from actively supporting a United States presence in our home region, and from working closely with Australia," the minister said.

Local sources quoted McKinnon as saying that New Zealand did not want to see a withdrawal of the United States presence from the South Pacific back to Hawaii, despite the fact that the U.S. defense budget was under pressure.

New Zealand had constrained itself with its antinuclear laws, but should indicate its commitment allowing for those constraints, the minister said, adding that one of the ways to do this was ensuring its armed forces and equipment remain compatible with Australia's, the minister stated.

**United States & Canada****Deng Xiaoping Eyes Most-Favored-Nation Status**

HK0904073791 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese  
No 165, 10 Apr 91 p 43

[Article by Cheng Te-lin (6774 1795 2651): "Deng Xiaoping on the Most-Favored-Nation Treatment"—first paragraph is CHING PAO introduction]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping said: The U.S. Congress will approve the continuation of the Most-Favored-Nation [MFN] treatment to China. President Bush understands China's national conditions and will consider the interests of both China and the United States and weigh the pros and cons in light of the current situation.

On the eve of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, at the work conference held by the State Council and in a speech addressed to provincial and municipal leaders, Li Peng relayed what Deng Xiaoping had said on two occasions since the middle of last November about whether the U.S. Congress would approve the continuation of the MFN treatment to China in June 1991.

**Bush Should Be Able To Weigh Interests of China and the United States**

[Deng Xiaoping] In my opinion, there is basically no problem for the U.S. Congress to approve this. President Bush understands China's national conditions and will consider the interests of both China and the United States and weigh the pros and cons in light of the current situation. We emphasize that both China and the United States should look at problems from the perspective of long-term interests of the respective countries instead of restricting their vision to one occasion and one event. Some people in the U.S. Congress have always been anticommunist and hostile to our country. They would incite trouble and create some obstacles. But they are not a significant factor, and we can prepare ourselves for any adversity by including this in our assessment when making our plans. We should differentiate between major projects and secondary ones, between those that must be developed and those that can be suspended for the time being. Priority should still be given to the major projects which concern people's livelihood, the lifelines of industry and agriculture (such as energy and transportation), and national defense. We must bear in mind that in economic construction, our policymaking should never depend on the policies of the United States or some West European blocs. Instead, we should only rely on our own national strength and follow our own road. Our principles and policies are made known to all. We open ourselves to the entire globe; and the opened door will, instead of closing, open increasingly wider. The exchanges among countries in the world are established on the basis of mutual benefit and mutual assistance on an equal footing. Our past experiences have told us: We should not count on any country for any bestowal, and we have never received free aid from any other country anyway. We, the Communist Party, stand by an unshakable principle, that is, we will not barter away our country's sovereignty or position. If a country loses its sovereignty and discards its position of independence and keeping initiative in its own hands, what will become of this country? What will become of the Communist Party? We of this generation have had enough of the misery of "leaning to one side." We will never allow or tolerate repetition of past mistakes.

**The CPC Decides To Adopt Corresponding Measures**

[Li Peng] Comrade Xiaoping has time and again urged the State Council, State Planning Commission, Commission for Restructuring the Economy, Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and some other departments, to make arrangements with still better foresight so corresponding measures can be taken if by any chance the U.S. Congress disapproves the extension of the MFN status to our country.

In accordance with Comrade Xiaoping's sagacious instruction, we have made relevant plans, decided upon a series of arrangements at the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau, and asked Comrade Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun to give their opinions. After reading

about these arrangements, Comrade Xiaoping said that they made him feel more relieved. We must unite with all that can be united, do a good job in the ideological field at the grass-roots level, be brave to criticize ourselves, give play to the initiative of each individual, and push the socialist construction drive to a new height with the set objectives in view.

**Scientific, Technological Ties With U.S. Eyed**

HK0304144791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
26 Mar 91 p 7

[Article by Huang Xing (7806 5281): "Major Achievements in Sino-U.S. Technological Cooperation"]

[Text] Since our country adopted the policy of opening up to the outside world, our country's international scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation have developed very rapidly in the last 10 years. Sino-U.S. scientific and technological cooperation, as a forerunner in this field, has made significant contributions to technological progress and economic development in both countries.

China and the United States began their scientific and technological cooperation in the 1970's. In January 1979, Chinese leader Comrade Deng Xiaoping led a Chinese Government delegation to visit the United States and signed the Sino-U.S. Government agreement on scientific and technological cooperation with the then U.S. President Carter. This started Sino-U.S. official cooperation in the field of science and technology. After that, the two sides successively established cooperative relations in the fields of education, agriculture, space technology, scientific and technological information, high-energy physics, standard weights and measures, industrial technological management, atmospheric sciences, oceanography, hygienics, geoscience, seismology, hydropower technology, environmental protection, basic sciences, architecture, urban planning, surface water resources, nuclear safety, nuclear physics and magnetic-confined nuclear fusion, aeronautics, transportation, fossil energy, mapping, statistics, telecommunications, railway construction, and natural protection. Various forms of cooperation activities were carried out on varied scales. Cooperation has been unfolded in such forms as exchanging experts, arranging professional inspections, holding joint academic meetings, running joint training centers, carrying out joint survey and research projects. Several hundred cooperation projects have been started, and most of them have achieved results. In some fields, the joint projects have directly or indirectly given economic and social yields. For example, in the last four to five years, China and the United States carried out the cooperation program of studying the interactive role of the oceanic atmosphere over the tropical zone of the west Pacific. Scientists of the two countries jointly made four comprehensive maritime survey voyages. Through radiation observation, analysis, and diagnosis, they collected a large quantity of maritime environmental data, advanced the scientific

exploration of the E'erninuo [0618 1422 1441 6179] phenomenon. This has not only had a major impact on the research in this field in both countries but has also made major contributions to the global atmospheric research plan over the tropical oceans. The research results of this subject will have close relations with the ecological environment and economic development in the Pacific coastal areas, so the project is of great and far-reaching significance. As another example, in the course of designing and building the positron-negatron collider in Beijing, American scientists provided many significant proposals and conceptions, and also gave technical assistance to the Chinese. In the aspect of astronomy, Chinese and American scientists discovered, through their cooperation, the largest galaxy so far known to mankind, which was named "Makaliang" [7456 0595 5328] spiral galaxy. There were also many successful cooperation cases in other fields, such as agriculture, medicine, geoscience, atmospheric science, and seismology. For example, in the aspect of medical research, the Chinese side provided its own tremendous work—"Diagram of Cancer Distribution in China"—for the U.S. side, which contained valuable reference data for the scientific research on the subject of cancer. The two sides also carried out fruitful cooperation in developing advanced cultivation techniques, new plant varieties, and new techniques of preventing and killing harmful insects with plants. Progress was also made in the research cooperation in the fields of agroeconomics, stechiology, and burdo. In the aspect of forestry, the two sides jointly researched and developed new biological techniques for preventing and killing gypsy moths, and made substantial progress.

The Chinese and U.S. Governments built up the bridge for the two countries' scientific and technological circles, and promoted both official and unofficial technological cooperation and exchanges. Bilateral scientific, technological, and academic cooperation activities were maintained at a considerable scale every year. At the same time, scientific and technological cooperation also promoted bilateral economic and technical cooperation and more closely linked technological cooperation to economic cooperation. This in turn instilled new vitality to bilateral scientific and technological relations. At present, Sino-U.S. scientific and technological cooperation has become the largest aspect with most the projects in either country's foreign technological cooperation.

Science and technology has become an international undertaking. The reasons for this are manifold, but they can be mainly summarized into the following points. 1) The era of big science has come, and mankind is facing many big subjects that go beyond one single country. For example, many subjects in astronomy, meteorology, oceanography, environmental science, ecology, food science, disease research, demography, and aeronautics require international cooperation. 2) In many cases, modern scientific research needs global information. 3) Modern scientific research projects are often very costly, and it is hard for a single country to bear the whole cost.

4) Modern science research projects are often related to more than one branch of learning and are more complicated. 5) The economic form of multinational companies in the world also added the international characteristic to scientific research. Even so, in the aspect of technological development, there still fierce competition between countries, and this is determined by each nation's own interests. Sino-U.S. technological cooperation is no exception.

Sino-U.S. scientific and technological cooperation has been basically smooth and successful. This can mainly be ascribed to the following factors: The two governments of China and the United States both attached importance to technological progress in their efforts to promote economic development; both countries were fully aware of the important position of their technological relations in their bilateral relations as a whole; there were a large number of people with foresight and sagacity in both governments and in the nongovernmental circles of both countries, and they actively and enthusiastically promoted cooperation; and the fundamental reason lay in the fact that such cooperation was based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Admittedly, in different historical periods, in different branches of learning and technology, some countries may develop faster and achieve more results than other countries. In general, most countries have their own strong points and weak points as well, or have their advantages and disadvantages. Thus, through international exchange and cooperation, one nation can learn from and make use of the advantages of another nation, and both sides can seek common development. This is the case in Sino-U.S. scientific and technological cooperation. Both sides are benefitted in manifold ways.

As all people know, there were also low ebbs and obstacles in Sino-U.S. technological relations. Things advance through overcoming contradictions. As long as both sides adhere to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, all problems can be solved smoothly.

Science and technology in our country have made substantial progress in the last 10 years. The achievements are inseparable from our country's policy of opening up to the outside world and seeking international cooperation on the basis of self-reliance. Sino-U.S. technological cooperation is the fruit of our opening-up policy. The most important result lies in the fact that our exchange and cooperation with the U.S. side has promoted the circulation of scientific and technological information and stimulated the conceptional changes, thus arousing the wisdom and intelligence of our country's scientific and technical personnel and making technological progress play a useful and positive role.

## Soviet Union

### Increased Contacts, Cooperation Noted

HK0904040191 Hong Kong *WEN WEI PO* in Chinese  
9 Apr 91 p 2

[Editorial: "China and Soviet Union Build Up New-Type Relationship"]

[Text] In a recent period, a number of Soviet officials at and above the ministerial level successively visited China. After the visits by CPSU Deputy General Secretary Ivashko, Deputy Prime Minister Maslyukov, Deputy Foreign Minister Loginov, and an astronaut delegation, Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh also paid a visit to Beijing in order to make arrangements for General Secretary Jiang Zemin's visit to the Soviet Union. After the foreign minister's visit, Soviet Foreign Economic Relations Minister Katushev and Defense Minister Yazov will also successively visit China.

All these visits show that there are frequent contacts and close cooperation between China and the Soviet Union. As is known to all, the Soviet Union encountered economic difficulties and political unrest at home in the last few years, and could not settle its nationality conflicts or overcome separatist tendencies. As a neighbor of the Soviet Union, China has shown deep concern for the Soviet Union's domestic situation. China has also openly stated that China hopes the situation in the Soviet Union will be kept stable, that reforms in the Soviet Union will succeed, that the Soviet economy will improve and develop, and that the two countries will maintain friendly relations without interfering in each other's internal affairs. China also hopes that the difficulties in the Soviet Union will be only temporary.

In order to help the Soviet Union overcome difficulties, China offered two packages of loans with a total amount of 1.5 billion Swiss Francs for the Soviet Union to use to buy food grain and other consumer goods from China. According to the agreement reached by the two sides, the Soviet Union will repay the debts in kind. There is no weaponry in the list of goods for making repayments. "As distance tests a horse's strength, time reveals a person's heart." China's good-neighbor policy is consistent. China hopes that all her peripheral countries will keep political stability and the people there will enjoy happiness, because the stability and prosperity of the peripheral countries will provide a favorable external environment for China's four modernizations and will be favorable to China's implementation of the all-round opening-up policy for making exchanges with other nations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and using each other's strong points to offset one's own weak points.

The Soviet Union is a large country. If turmoil appears in the Soviet Union, then not only will the Soviet people suffer, but stability in Europe and the Asian-Pacific region will also be seriously affected. China and the Soviet Union share a common frontier of more than 7,000 kilometers. There are frequent exchanges between

frontier residents on the two sides. So it is natural that China hopes its neighbors will live in peace and prosperity so that people on both sides will enjoy peace.

While pursuing the good-neighbor policy, China persists in solving border issues through consultations. This has won the Soviet side's positive response. Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh announced during his visit to Beijing that China and the Soviet Union had reached agreement on the delimitation of 90 percent of their border line. It is expected that the two sides will sign the Sino-Soviet border agreement in the near future.

The bipolar world has changed, and a multipolar pattern has been taking shape. China and the Soviet Union certainly hope to play a more active role in international affairs. It is impossible that relations between the two countries will return to the kind of allied relations like those in the 1950's, however. Instead, a new-type relationship is being developed. Such a relationship is characterized by mutual respect, mutual help, and intensified cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China holds that the will of the people in a country in selecting the road for building their own country must be respected by other nations, and nations must not interfere in each other's internal affairs. No nation should impose its own ideology and values on another nation. All nations, no matter whether they are big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, should be equal. Bilateral and international affairs should be solved by means of consultations. Such a relationship is different from the allied relationship in the 1950's between China and the Soviet Union, and it is also different from the "big family" relationship in Eastern Europe.

At present, the international situation is rapidly changing. Chinese and Soviet leaders have exchanged opinions and information on many occasions. This is necessary for safeguarding world peace and reasonably settling international disputes, and is also in keeping with the world's tendency toward multipolar development. In fact, China has also continuously intensified consultations with all major countries in the world. Leaders and foreign ministers of various countries have visited China one after another. This indicates that China is playing a more and more active role on the international stage.

### Draft Accord Reached on Border Issues

OW0804172191 Beijing *XINHUA* in English  
1644 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, April 8 (XINHUA)—The third meeting of the group for drafting documents of the government delegations for border talks between China and the Soviet Union was held here between March 29 and April 8.

The group meeting completed the draft agreement on the eastern section of the Sino-Soviet border.

The two sides reached consensus on all the issues they discussed at the meeting which was proceeded in a down-to-earth and constructive atmosphere.

The group leaders of both sides signed a minute of the talks.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev met with members of the group on the Chinese side. Both sides highly appraised the fruitful results of the talks.

### Gorbachev Issues Emergency Agriculture Decree

OW0904035891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0239 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, April 8 (XINHUA)—President Mikhail Gorbachev proclaimed in a presidential decree today emergency measures on agriculture on account of the aggravating agricultural situation in the country, according to TASS.

The decree urged the central government, the governments of the various republics and the local authorities to overcome difficulties in supplying sufficient materials and technical equipment to agriculture.

It asked the local authorities to take immediate measures to ensure sowing and reaping. The local authorities must not reduce the arable lands for crops, potatoes and vegetables.

According to local newspapers, 20 million hectares of land in the country were left unploughed because of rains in last fall while 8 million needed sowing or re-sowing.

The supply of farm tools was cut by one-tenth last year and tractor production dropped one-tenth in the first quarter of this year.

Economists were worrying about the possible crop failure in 1991, which will cause a greater shortage of grain supplies.

### Northeast Asia

#### Seoul Trade Office Opens, Has Consular Duties

OW0904054691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT  
9 Apr 91

[Text] Seoul, April 9 (KYODO)—A Chinese trade office with consular functions was formally opened here Tuesday in line with a bilateral agreement last October to develop economic exchanges between China and South Korea.

Seoul's semiofficial Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) opened a similar trade office in Beijing in January.

The office of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade in Seoul, the first Chinese public office opened in Seoul, will assume consular functions, such as issuing visas, on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Seoul is hoping that the Chinese office, in addition to furthering economic and cultural exchanges between the two nations, will improve the chances of establishing full diplomatic ties with Beijing.

### Japan, DPRK Sign Cultural Exchange Accord

OW0804224891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1516 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 (XINHUA)—Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) today signed an agreement aimed at boosting bilateral cultural exchanges.

Under the agreement, according to KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Japan and the DPRK will promote exchanges in scientific, cultural and artistic fields, make efforts for exchange of artistic and sports organizations between the two countries, as well as organize various cultural and friendly activities.

The DPRK delegation, led by Chong Chun-ki, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of parliament, is visiting Tokyo at the invitation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association.

### Tian Jiyun Meets Japanese Company President

OW0804190491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1451 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here today with Masaru Hayami, president of Japan's Nissho Iwai Company.

As guest of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Hayami and his party have come to Beijing to explore ways to expand trade and economic cooperation with China.

Hayami has made contributions to Sino-Japanese trade and economic cooperation. Last year, the total value of his company's trade with China reached \$1.5 billion.

Zheng Hongye, chairman of the host council, attended the meeting.

### Southeast Asia & Pacific

#### Jiang Zemin, Qian Qichen Meet Cambodian Leader

OW0804133991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1319 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Jiang Zemin met with Cambodian President Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique here tonight.

Later, the general secretary hosted a banquet in honor of Sihanouk and his wife.

State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his wife, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, and Cambodian Ambassador to China Chan Youran and his wife were present at the meeting and the banquet.

## Reports Continue on Cambodian Settlement Issue

### Qi Huaiyuan Urges Support

OW0804185691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1832 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Bangkok, April 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan said here today that it is China's hope that the international community render all-round support to Democratic Cambodia.

Qi made these remarks upon his arrival at the international airport here tonight for a six-day goodwill visit to Thailand.

He told reporters that the general trend now is that the Cambodia issue will somehow or other be settled, and all of us should continue our efforts to ensure the issue be solved eventually in a fair way.

Replying to a reporter's question about the United States' decision to stop providing aid to non-communist factions of Cambodian resistance, Qi noted: "This is part of the efforts to promote a solution of the Cambodia issue," adding that "if it can help solve the problem, we are willing to stop the aid simultaneously with all the parties concerned."

The Chinese vice minister is scheduled to begin discussions Tuesday with ranking officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry on bilateral relations and on regional and international issues of mutual interest to both countries.

On Wednesday, he will go to Chiang Mai in northern Thailand to preside over the opening ceremony of a Chinese general consulate there.

### UN Security Council Role

HK0904035991 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese No 12, 25 Mar 91, p 26

[Article by Tang Tianri (0781 1131 2480): "Bring About National Reconciliation in Cambodia at an Early Date"]

[Text] With the end of the Gulf war, the Cambodia issue, which seemed to be quiet for a while, has once again attracted the international community's attention. Parties concerned are making fresh efforts to continue to promote the "peace process" initiated by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to resolve the issue of Cambodia.

Recently, leaders of the three parties of the Cambodian resistance forces gathered in Beijing for a meeting, which was presided over by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Meeting participants appealed to all parties concerned to fully accept the framework documents and draft resolution adopted by the five members of the UN Security Council so as to achieve a speedy political settlement of the Cambodia issue and an early realization of the Cambodian people's wish for the restoration of peace and national independence in Cambodia. At the same time, diplomats from China, the United States, the Soviet Union, and France also held talks in Beijing on

how to further push forward the peace process. Observers said: Thailand and other ASEAN member states will take a more active attitude in supporting the peace process.

As everybody knows, through arduous efforts in the past year, great successes have been achieved in the Cambodian peace process. First, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council adopted a package of propositions for solving the Cambodia issue. The package is composed of five sections, which include transitional arrangements for administration in Cambodia prior to the general election, military arrangements during the transition period, a general election under UN auspices, protection of human rights, and an international guarantee for Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. These propositions became the Security Council's Resolution 668, which was adopted by the 45th UN General Assembly. Later, through the efforts of the representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference, and the UN Secretary General, the drafting of all documents on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia issue was completed. Moreover, a draft agreement on this matter was reached, thus opening up a path to an early possible end of the war and for peace for Cambodia.

If all parties concerned had a sincere desire for a political settlement of the Cambodia issue, they would not have any reason for not accepting the "peace process" initiated by the five permanent members of the Security Council. Nevertheless, in reality there are two different approaches toward the peace process. On the one side, from the very outset the three sections of the Cambodian resistance forces have stated that they fully supported the framework documents and draft resolution adopted by the five permanent members of the Security Council and opposed any arbitrary revisions. On the other hand, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime first expressed readiness to accept the framework documents of the five permanent members of the Security Council but later they kept retreating from their previous positions by persistently raising obstacles. Recently, they have demanded a thorough revision of the five nation's framework documents and draft agreement. Information from all sides concerned has shown that the current differences between the two parties are concentrated on the following substantive questions.

How will the various parties' armed forces be handled? The four parties in Cambodia all have their own armed forces. If they are not disbanded and are allowed to occupy parts of the country as they please, armed conflicts are bound to occur from time to time. Moreover, these armed forces may possibly intervene in the general election for their own factions' interests. In this situation, it will be impossible to conduct the general election fairly and freely and there will be no way to reflect popular will. To eliminate the use of military superiority by any party to threaten or influence the general election

and the future popularly-elected government, the document adopted by the five permanent members of the Security Council on the military arrangements in the transition period explicitly stipulates: The UN-designated organs of state power in Cambodia, military and civilian, will supervise the massing in designated places of troops by various parties. Through an international verification and screening process, the parties concerned will disarm themselves gradually. The three factions of the Cambodian resistance forces expressed readiness to accept the stipulation and translate it into action but the Phnom Penh regime rejected it, demanded that the document be revised, and persisted in not disarming its troops.

How will the question of administration during the transition period be handled? The document of the five permanent members of the Security Council on administration during the transition period defines the Supreme National Council composed of representative and authoritative personages from among the Cambodian people as the sole legitimate organ and source of power during the transition period. The five nations welcome Prince Sihanouk to assume the chairmanship of the council. The three factions of the Cambodian resistance forces endorsed the arrangement and maintained that great national unity should be upheld, a Supreme National Council with Prince Sihanouk acting as chairman be established as the sole legitimate organ, and regimes other than the council should cease to exist. However, the Phnom Penh authorities demanded a revision of the document, disapproved of Sihanouk assuming the chairmanship of the Supreme National Council and of dissolving the Phnom Penh regime, and insisted that the Phnom Penh regime should be preserved until the end of the general election. Not long ago, the Phnom Penh authorities even stated that they would conduct the general election unilaterally in 1992. This means, in fact, putting on a rival show with the international community and challenging the UN Security Council's Resolution 668.

How will the UN play an effective role in Cambodia? According to the framework documents and draft agreement of the five permanent members of the Security Council, entrusted by the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, the UN will set up an interim administrative organ to manage Cambodia during the transition period. Expressing full acceptance, the Cambodian resistance forces stated during the period of UN administration in Cambodia, the Phnom Penh regime would not have any power. Nevertheless, refusing acceptance, the Phnom Penh regime said that the UN role in Cambodia should be confined merely to the limits of "making arrangements for matters relating to elections." It laid down stipulations that the UN forces stationed in Cambodia "are not allowed to bring heavy weapons with them" and "should not have a peacekeeping character." This means, in fact, opposing any UN role in Cambodia.

Quite apparently, the aforesaid questions are the substantive contents of the framework documents and draft

agreement of the five members of the Security Council. If the contents are revised, this will mean thoroughly repudiating the framework documents and draft agreement and negating the peace process. The reason for Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime to suggest revising the contents was "to prevent the coming back to power of the Khmer Rouge," as they alleged. Its deeper intention is to preserve the status quo of the Phnom Penh army and regime and protect their vested interests.

These facts have helped people more clearly see that the barriers to a comprehensive, just, and reasonable political settlement of the Cambodian issue come mainly from Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime. In any case, in the framework documents adopted by the five permanent members of the Security Council on a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian issue, an early possible realization of national reconciliation and an early end of war in Cambodia have become the trend of the times. Time waits for no man. It is hoped that Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime will go along with this trend and take a realistic approach toward the political settlement of the Cambodia issue.

### U.S., SRV Officials Meet

OW0904013491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0045 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Washington, April 8 (XINHUA)—The U.S. State Department said today that its Assistant Secretary Richard H. Solomon will meet with the Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations tomorrow for talks on issues of Cambodia and missing Americans of the Vietnam War.

To be held in New York, this will be the 5th meeting between Vietnamese and American officials on Cambodia since Secretary of State James Baker's announcement last summer that the United States would talk directly with Vietnam on the subject, State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher said.

The meeting is "aimed at encouraging an early political solution to the conflict in Cambodia, and a rapid acceleration of progress on resolving the POW-MIA (missing in action) issue," he said.

"As we have stated repeatedly, normalization of our relations with Vietnam can only occur in the context of a Cambodia settlement. The pace and scope of normalization will be directly affected by the seriousness of Vietnam's cooperation on the POW-MIA and other humanitarian issues," Boucher said.

### Near East & South Asia

#### Indian Premier Sees Improved Relations

OW0804145791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1437 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] New Delhi, April 8 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar today said India is committed to resolving all problems with its neighbors through dialogue.

At the same time, the prime minister said, there can be no lowering of the guard and Indian troops should remain constantly vigilant.

Addressing the five-day army commanders conference here, Chandra Shekhar referred to efforts being made by the government to improve relations with all its neighbors.

He particularly referred to improvement in relations with India's eastern neighbor, China. He said the government's endeavor is to further improve these relations.

The prime minister said that with the induction of a popular government in Bangladesh, there are bright chances of improvement of relations with that country.

Meanwhile, Indian President R. Venkataraman has also said that India is committed to maintaining peace and solving all outstanding problems with neighbors through dialogue.

"However, there can be no compromise on the sovereignty of the country," the president said while addressing troops in Jammu in India-controlled Kashmir on Sunday at the presentation of guidon to the 64th Cavalry.

### **Pakistan Prime Minister Notes Ties' Importance**

*OW0804210791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1616 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Islamabad, April 8 (XINHUA)—Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said here today the Pakistan Government attaches great importance to the Pakistan-China relationship.

Receiving outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Dian Ding, the prime minister said the Pakistan-China friendship is time tested in the hope that such a friendship would be further developed with efforts made by the two countries in the future.

Recalling his recent official visit to China, Sharif said the visit was very successful and he was deeply impressed.

During the meeting, he expressed his hope that Chinese President Yang Shangkun will visit Pakistan this year and Chinese Premier Li Peng will visit the country again at an early date, to whom the Pakistan prime minister conveyed best wishes.

At the meeting, the Pakistani prime minister and the Chinese ambassador discussed international, regional and bilateral issues of common interest.

Present on the occasion was newly appointed Pakistani Foreign Secretary General Akram Zaki.

### **Pakistan Official Notes 'Differences' With India**

*OW0804130791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1501 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Islamabad, April 8 (XINHUA)—"Overall, differences on major issues remain as before" in bilateral relations between India and Pakistan, Pakistan Foreign Secretary Khan commented here today after just concluding two days of talks in New Delhi with his Indian counterpart.

But despite the differences, he told a news briefing, the two countries have the desire to resolve issues through peaceful negotiations.

He termed the Kashmir issue as one of the major issues that "bitter" Indo-Pakistan bilateral relations.

Pakistan formally "rejected" in the talks on April 5-6 India's claim that Jammu and Kashmir was a settled issue and a part of India, he said, adding Pakistan maintains that the Kashmir issue is an outstanding one that needs to be solved in accordance with relevant U.N. resolutions.

Pakistan was also concerned about the Indian troop deployment along Indo-Pakistan border particularly in Indian-held Kashmir and the Punjab State.

During the last months, the foreign secretary said, Indian troops deployment augmented. [sentence as received] There are 60,000 troops deployed which he said is "far beyond the requirements".

Besides the Kashmir issue which dominated the talks, he said, the Siachen Glacier issue also came up for formal discussion this time, for which the two sides agreed to resume secretaries-level talks in early August.

The two countries signed two agreements during the talks on advance notice on military exercises, maneuvers and troops movements, and on prevention of air space violation and for permitting overflights and landings of military aircraft, he said.

It was decided at the talks that bilateral talks on the Wular Barrage-Tulbal navigation project will be held in July 1991, the Indo-Pakistan committee on controlling drug trafficking and smuggling will meet also in July, while talks at the secretaries-level to delimit the boundary in the Sir Creek area in the Rann of Kutch will be held in early August.

The next round of foreign secretaries' talks on the entire range of bilateral issues will be held in late August or early September, he said.

**Joint Economic Commission With Bangladesh Meets****Bangladeshi Delegate Speaks**

*OW0804122791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1200 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Dhaka, April 8 (XINHUA)—The Bangladesh-China Joint Economic Commission opened its sixth session here this morning with both sides stressing cooperation and development.

Secretary of the Economic Relations Division and head of the Bangladesh delegation Enam Ahmed Chowdhury said in his inaugural address that the visit of the Chinese delegation this time has some very special significance.

The Chinese delegation is the first official delegation to visit Bangladesh after the assumption of office by the new government led by the country's first lady Prime Minister Khaleda Zia, he said.

Chowdhury stressed that the visit of the Chinese delegation "gives us an opportunity to reiterate the depth and extent of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and their friendly people."

He said both Bangladesh and China are committed to the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter. They hold similar views on major global and regional issues and "have been in cooperation with each other in various international, regional and inter-governmental forums for the realization of our shared goals of peace, progress and development in Asia in particular, and the world at large," he added.

At the bilateral level, Bangladesh and China have so far organized five sessions of the joint economic commission. A number of agreements relating to trade, economic and technical cooperation have been concluded so far.

Chowdhury expressed the hope that the sixth session of the joint economic commission "will add much to further enhancement of our bilateral relations and cooperation."

Wang Wendong, head of the visiting 12-member Chinese delegation and vice-minister for foreign economic relations and trade, reviewed in his address the progress of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economic assistance and trade.

The total value of bilateral trade last year was more than \$170 million, although a little decrease as compared with that of 1989 but demonstrating a huge increase over 1988, he said.

As to the economic assistance, Wang said China is still a developing country and is also facing an arduous task of construction. China is facing difficulties, but with our economic development, "We wish to make our contributions to our friends," Wang stressed.

He expressed the hope that the cooperation between China and Bangladesh in the economic and trade fields

will be further developed on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and common development.

**Wang Wendong Meets Officials**

*OW0804190691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1442 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Dhaka, April 8 (XINHUA)—Bangladeshi Prime Minister Khaleda Zia met Wang Wendong, vice minister for foreign economic and trade of China [title as received] and head of the Chinese delegation to the China-Bangladeshi Joint Economic Commission, this afternoon at the prime minister's secretariat.

Khaleda Zia, the widow of late President Ziaur Rahman, told the Chinese vice minister that she visited China in 1980 and she is an "old friend of China".

She expressed the hope that the friendship and cooperation between China and Bangladesh which was founded by Ziaur Rahman will be further developed.

The Chinese vice minister said that the people and government of China highly value the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Development of the economic and trade cooperation with the Third World countries is the stand-point of China's foreign policy, he said.

Wang stressed that China would like to improve the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and common development.

Chinese Ambassador Chen Songlu was present at the meeting.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday to attend the sixth session of the China-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission.

The Chinese delegation also called on the secretary of economic relations division Enam Ahmed Chowdhury and Minister of Finance and Planning barrister Abdus Salam Talukder here today.

**West Europe****British Foreign Secretary Visits Provinces****Tours Jinan**

*SK0904033491 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and his entourage, who came to visit China at the invitation of Qian Qichen, minister of foreign affairs, ended their visit and sightseeing in our province and left Jinan on 8 April.

After arriving in our province on 6 April, Mr. Hurd and his entourage visited Qufu and Taian and enthusiastically mounted Tai Shan to tour the scenic spots.

On the evening of 6 April, Vice Governor Ma Shizhong cordially met with and feted the British guests at (Quli) Hotel in Qufu.

### Visits Guangdong

OW0804160191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1535 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Guangzhou, April 8 (XINHUA)—British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd left here for Hong Kong this evening at the end of his five-day visit to China.

Hurd, who arrived here from Jinan of Shandong Province earlier today, was honored at a luncheon given by Kuang Ji, vice-governor of Guangdong Province.

Proposing a toast, Kuang asked Hurd to get some first hand information on the cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong, which, Kuang said, are closely related like the "lips and teeth."

In reply, Hurd said that facts have shown the growing ties between Guangdong and Hong Kong, a relationship beneficial to both sides.

He said that Britain and China, on the basis of the Joint Declaration on Hong Kong, should ensure that political cooperation keeps pace with economic cooperation.

He expressed the confidence that such a goal can be attained so long as both sides are sincere and have mutual understanding.

In the afternoon, Hurd visited a textile mill, which is a Sino-British joint venture, and toured the Guangzhou museum.

### Zhu Rongji Attends Amsterdam Economic Talks

Forum Opens 8 Apr  
OW0904013291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0056 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Amsterdam, April 8 (XINHUA)—The Conference of the Fourth Global Panel opened in Amsterdam on Monday, with the participation of statesmen, policy-makers, senior government officials and industry leaders from 12 countries.

This global panel is an important international conference devoted to the future of world political and economic patterns and to the opportunities and challenges facing the world in the 1990's.

Attending the conference are prominent personalities including Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Turkish President Turgut Ozal, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and Vice President of EC Commission Frans Andriessen, etc.

Zhu Rongji, mayor of Shanghai, who is also attending the conference at the invitation of Wisse Dekker,

chairman of the Global Panel and chairman of Supervisory Board of Philips, today delivered a speech entitled "China's Reform, Opening Up and Development" to the conference. His speech, which was designated as a keynote speech by the Global Panel, won warm applause.

The three-day conference, organized by the European Centre, is to end on April 10.

### Zhu Addresses Symposium

OW0904043691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1441 GMT 8 Apr 91

[By reporter Yang Yuanhua (2799 0337 5478)]

[Text] Amsterdam, 8 April (XINHUA)—Zhu Rongji, mayor of Shanghai Municipality, delivered a speech entitled "China's Reform, Opening to the Outside World, and Development," at the Fourth World Forum Symposium, which opened here this afternoon.

In his speech, Zhu Rongji reviewed the great achievements made in China's reform and opening to the outside world in the 1980's. He said: Ten years' reform and opening to the outside world allowed China to operate its economic system in an all-around way, remarkably increase its economic vitality, took a significant step forward in opening to the outside world, accelerated its economic development, greatly reinforced its comprehensive national strength, and considerably improved the living conditions of people in urban and rural areas.

Looking forward to the prospects of China's development in the 1990's, he pointed out: By the end of this century, gross national product will be doubled, and the grain production is estimated at about 500 million tonnes; steel, over 80 million tonnes; and coal, approximately 1.4 billion tonnes. He said: The fundamental way to achieve the objectives of reform and China's prosperity lies in deepening reform, opening wider to the outside world, so as to promote the reform and open policy "in wider scope and at higher level." He indicated: "China's economic growth in the 1990's should be achieved on the basis of vigorously improving the economic structure, promoting scientific and technological progress, and increasing economic efficiency."

Zhu Rongji said: China is a country of vast territory, large population, and great market potentialities. China's development in the 1990's will certainly have a far-reaching impact on the evolution of the world economic structure, thus making contributions to the global peace and human civilization.

He emphasized: "As a big developing country with a population of 1.1 billion, China's economic development is unlikely to break away from international economic cooperation, and its economic growth and social progress will in turn open up a broader way for such cooperation." He also briefed the participants to the

symposium on the development, opening conditions, and developing prospects of Pudong in Shanghai.

Zhu Rongji said: The potential of the cooperation between China and Europe is still very great. Such cooperation in the past is "merely a prologue." It is now reaching the end of the

prologue and facing the beginning of the climax. China hopes to "deepen understanding, further cooperation, and seek common progress" with various countries. His speech met with an enthusiastic response from the attendees to the symposium.

## National People's Congress

### Deputies Stress Cooperation in Huang He Basin

OW0704043291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0651 GMT 6 April 91

[“Article: Play the 1990's 'Huang He Cantata' Loudly; By XINHUA reporters Wang Yuncai (3769 6663 2088) and Liu Haimin (0491 3189 3046)”—XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA)—The Huang He is a huge artery on the vast Chinese land, spanning eight provinces and autonomous regions, and grandly winding its way through thousands of li.

The eight provinces and autonomous regions are a “complete whole,” united by natural geographic links and long-standing economic and cultural ties. For many years, however, the economic “blood vessel” along the Huang He has failed to pulsate because of fragmentation and seclusion. In particular, laborious steps taken over the years have turned some provinces and autonomous regions in the upper and middle reaches into economic backwaters.

The winds of reform and opening in the 1980's awakened the people along the Huang He, prompting them to seek new horizons in the outside world and to set their sights on the fraternal provinces and autonomous regions in the Huang He Basin. In the 1980's, they played the overture to the “Huang He Cantata” loudly, under the theme of enhancing horizontal links, learning from others' strong points to offset one's own weaknesses, jointly developing the Huang He Basin, and taking the road of common prosperity. Leaders in these provinces and autonomous regions have reached a preliminary consensus and taken a valuable first step.

Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan, Shandong, and Inner Mongolia, which together account for more than 24 percent of the national landmass and around one-quarter of the national population, have achieved heartening results after five years of economic cooperation in materials exchanges, mutual loans, commodity circulation, and tourism.

After hearing Premier Li Peng's report and learning of the situation in other parts of the country, however, National People's Congress deputies from the eight provinces and autonomous regions along the Huang He have been awakened once again: The tune and rhythm of the “Huang He Cantata,” started a few years ago, are not resounding and fast enough. The deputies have pondered and discussed ways to amplify the “Huang He Cantata” in the 1990's. [passage omitted]

Deputies from the eight provinces and autonomous regions along the Huang He have come to understand the need to “complement each other's superiorities to achieve perfect cooperation.” They said: The Huang He Basin abounds in agricultural and mineral resources, and has fairly developed energy, raw and semifinished materials, machine-building, and electronic industries. Communications and transport

also are very developed. Only by exploiting their superiorities, eliminating their shortcomings, and forming a rational economic structure and a regional pattern of labor division can the various localities enhance their collective and overall advantages and achieve greater economic benefits. [passage omitted]

Deputy Bainma Dandzin, vice governor of Qinghai Province, said: Although economically backward, Qinghai is very rich in resources. The development of resources must be expedited to translate latent superiorities into practical economic terms. He went on: The upper reaches of the Huang He are a bonanza of hydroelectric power. We are ready to supply adequate electric power to areas in the upper and lower reaches of the Huang He, in the hope of triggering an “upstream current” of manpower, funds, and technology from those areas to help in the joint development of Qinghai's resources. [passage omitted]

### Further on Huang He Cooperation

OW0804020291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0144 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—The eight provinces and autonomous regions along the Yellow River [Huang He] will strengthen cooperation to boost the local economy in the 1990's, according to deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC).

The Yellow River, the second longest in China, winds through Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Henan and Shandong Provinces and Autonomous Regions.

These provinces and regions entered into economic cooperation five years ago and have made much progress in developing interbank loans, material exchange, commodity circulation and tourism.

Deputies from these areas who are attending the current Fourth NPC Session, said they have geological and other natural connections and a long history of cultural and economic exchange.

Through cooperation, these provinces and regions will display their advantages and overcome drawbacks, form a rational economic structure and division of labor and make good use of the overall advantages in the Yellow River Valley.

Gansu Governor Jia Zhijie said that the Yellow River Valley has rich agricultural and mineral resources, a sound basis of energy, raw material and electronic industries, and developed transport facilities. As economies in these provinces and regions can compensate each other, they have bright prospects for cooperation.

Economists said that cooperation among the provinces and regions along the Yellow River, with an area ten times that of Britain and a population equal to that of the

Soviet Union, will not only promote prosperity of this area but also push forward the economic development of the whole country.

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, said that the open areas on the Shandong Peninsula have preferential policies, port facilities, and economic ties with overseas market, which will help the inland provinces and regions develop export-oriented economy. Shandong Province will use these conditions to provide services for inland areas to expand international economic cooperation.

Bainma Daindzin, vice-governor of Qinghai Province, said that his province offers projects for cooperation in 16 fields.

Though Qinghai is backward economically, it has rich resources, especially hydroelectric resources in the upper reaches of the Yellow River. The province is willing to transmit electricity to provinces and regions in the middle and lower reaches and hopes the latter will supply funds, personnel and technology to jointly develop and utilize the resources in Qinghai, he said.

Leaders of the eight provinces and regions expressed their willingness to exchange funds, materials, technology and personnel, especially to promote cooperation in industries and enterprises.

They have decided to meet regularly to exchange information and experience, coordinate settlement of important issues in the economic cooperation and study new forms of exchange and cooperation.

### State Ministers Meet Inner Mongolian Deputies

SK0804041891 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 91

[Text] For the last few days, responsible comrades of the State Planning Commission, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of Energy Resources called on deputies of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region participating in the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress to hear their opinions and to jointly discuss the great matter of realizing the second-step strategic objective.

The deputies extensively talked with the responsible comrades of various state ministries and commissions on the issue of how to realize the 10-Year Program for National Economic and Social Development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. They conscientiously explored the issue of how to further speed up the economic development in the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities in the next five to 10 years.

Liu Jiang, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, said: In the coming 10 years when the 10-year

program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan are being fulfilled, two large projects will be built in the western part of the region. One is the (Daliushu) Power Plant and the other is the (Wanjiazhai) Power Plant. These two projects will help promote the agricultural development in the western part of the region. So, we should combine the construction of energy resources projects with agricultural development. We will vigorously support the agricultural development in the eastern and western parts of the region.

He Guoqiang, vice minister at the Ministry of Chemical Industry, said: When working out the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the Ministry of Chemical Industry arranged seven projects in Inner Mongolia. We will make the greatest efforts to complete these projects as soon as possible.

Tu Yourui, vice minister at the Ministry of Railways, said: At present, coal and goods have been kept too long in stock. The problems in the western part of the region are particularly serious. While tapping potential for railway transportation, we should change from steam locomotives to electric ones so as to increase pulling power.

Hu Fuguo, vice minister at the Ministry of Energy Resources, said: The problems, such as charges on coal being too low and the local transportation plans being inadequately made, as set forth by some deputies, are exactly the ones to be solved by the Ministry of Energy Resources. We must enthusiastically think of ways to solve them.

Chen Xin, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, introduced to the deputies the commission's further work arrangements.

### Industrial Enterprises, Cities To Be Transformed

OW0704043491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 6 Apr 91

[By XINHUA reporter Ma Kuijun (7456 7608 0689)]

[Text] Beijing, 6 April (XINHUA)—At the recent plenary meeting of the Tianjin Municipality's delegation to the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the State Planning Commission said that, during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the state will attach importance to the technological transformation and technological advancement of 300 state-run backbone enterprises, including the Anshan Iron and Steel Plant, Wuhan Steel Complex, Jilin Chemical Industry Corporation, Nanjing Chemical Industry Corporation, and Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant, and make an effort to do a good job in transforming old industrial cities such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Wuhan, Chongqing, and Harbin.

Gan Ziyu said: Because of the state's financial limitations, we can only concentrate our efforts on the technological transformation and technological advancement of a number of priority major backbone enterprises and major industrial cities. He stressed that the technological

transformation work to be carried out during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period must center around effecting structural readjustment and upgrading economic efficiency. He added that it is especially important to give priority to the technological transformation of those industrial enterprises with fast selling products but which are still utilizing obsolete technical facilities.

### **Lin Hu Interviewed on Weaponry Improvement**

*OW0704213791 Beijing in English to Western North America 0500 GMT 7 Apr 91*

[Text] China is striving to build an advanced modern Air Force through self-reliance. The deputy commander of the Chinese Air Force, Lieutenant General Lin Hu, made a commitment during an interview with Radio Beijing on Saturday. Here is our reporter (Xie Chao):

Air Force modernization is one of the most feverish topics among Army deputies attending the current session of the National People's Congress. General Lin Hu said 10 years of reform and opening to the outside world has brought about greater achievements in Air Force weaponry. He said: The production of Chinese Air Force weaponry about 10 years ago was mainly based on mapping and copying foreign models, especially the Soviet planes. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan beginning in 1985, the focus shifted to self-design and manufacturing. China has succeeded in manufacturing a series of new-generation J-8 fighter planes, Y-7 and Y-8 transport planes, and a ground-to-air missile system.

The air force commander said: At present, researchers are attaching greater importance to the research of high-power and low-energy-consumption turbojets as well as the development of high-precision and high-reliability microelectronics technology. They have made some breakthroughs and have applied some of their achievements to improving weaponry.

General Lin Hu said: Modernization of national defense should accord with and center around the premise of economic construction and build a weaponry system with Chinese characteristics through the use of our limited military budget.

He said: In drawing from foreign advanced technology, China has not tried to follow fashions in the world. Instead, it has chosen to import technology most suited to the actual conditions of the Chinese Air Force.

General Lin Hu stressed that it is impossible to realize air force modernization for a big country like China through the purchase of weaponry alone. Therefore, the purpose of importing certain foreign equipment is to provide samples for domestic research so as to raise the country's overall capacity of design and manufacturing.

The head of the Air Force Political Department, Lieutenant General Ding Wenchang, believes that an important guarantee for China's defense modernization is strong political and ideological work. He said: Although modern weaponry

plays an important role in modern warfare, the deciding factor in the war is still human beings rather than weapons. This basic principle has not changed as far as the overall characteristic of warfare is concerned.

General Ding Wenchang says: Through strong political work, the poorly equipped communist-led army defeated the Kuomintang troops which were armed with most advanced U.S. weaponry in the late 1940's. And importance of the human factor has been repeatedly proven in the past war.

His word was echoed by General Lin Hu. General Lin Hu said: The experience of the Gulf war has shown the significant role played by the Air Force in modern warfare, especially the mass use of electronic technology. But the human factor has still played a decisive role as was displayed in combat readiness and training, morale, strategic planning, and tactics. No matter how advanced the weaponry, its effectiveness will eventually be decided by users.

The 64-year-old Air Force commander is a veteran of the Korean war in the early 1950's. At that time, New China's Air Force was no more than one year old, but succeeded in challenging the most advanced air force in the world. Lin Hu's air division alone shot down more than 100 U.S. fighter planes.

### **Deputies Comment on Special Economic Zones**

*OW0804064591 Beijing International Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 7 Apr 91*

[From the "Report on Current Events" program, hosted by (Qiao Shi)]

[Text] Listeners and friends, we now invite National People's Congress [NPC] deputies from Guangdong, Shenzhen, and Hainan to discuss how China's Special Economic Zones [SEZ's] enter the world market.

In the 1980's, coastal cities in southeast China successively built SEZ's, which serve as windows to developing the export-oriented economy as well as a new silk road. Shenzhen City, which is well-known in Hong Kong, was the first to establish a SEZ in 1980. Shortly afterwards, Guangdong's Zhuhai and Shantou and Fujian's Xiamen SEZ's were successively established.

Lin Ruo, a 66-year-old NPC deputy and chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, worked for a long time in Guangdong. He resigned from his secretarial post in the Guangdong party committee in January this year. Looking back at the course of opening the special zones, he said: Some developed Asian countries and regions on the Pacific rim owe their development to efforts to promote foreign economic relations and trade and economic and technological exchanges. They gave us inspiration, that is, promoting foreign trade, raking in foreign exchange, and bringing in foreign investment and technology are very

conducive to strengthening the state's economy. Therefore, China started to systematically develop its export-oriented economy when economically developed countries transferred large groups of technology- and labor-intensive industries to developing countries in the 1980's. The various Guangdong SEZ's were originally barren shoals or scarcely populated fishing villages in the initial stage of development. At that time, Guangdong's annual export revenue was \$1.3 billion, with a negligible proportion contributed by the SEZ's. The province's major exports were only agricultural and sideline products. The SEZ's were in need of investment and skilled people and had very few enterprises.

After 10 years, the SEZ's have now undergone total transformation. Concrete jungles tower over Shenzhen; broad highways snake all over Zhuhai; processing zones in Shantou overflow with export products; and Xiamen, already a beautiful peninsula, is even more dazzling now. Quite a few SEZ's have their own airports, ports, and program-controlled telephones that provide direct dialing to more than 100 large and medium cities in China or other countries. Infrastructure—such as water, electricity, and energy resources—is improving with each day.

Listeners and friends, although figures are boring, the following will enlighten you on how China's SEZ's entered the world market. Last year, the industrial output value of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen was respectively more than 16 billion renminbi, nearly 4.5 billion renminbi, approximately 1.5 billion renminbi, and 6.8 billion renminbi. The export output value of these areas respectively accounted for 60 percent, 40 percent, 72 percent, and 44 percent of their respective industrial output value, and multiplied in the past 10 years.

The three types of partly or wholly foreign owned enterprises also developed rapidly in the SEZ's. Li Hao, NPC deputy and secretary of the Shenzhen City party committee, is proud of his city's achievements. He said: Shenzhen now has more than 3,000 such enterprises. They came from countries and regions, such as Hong Kong, Japan, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Italy. The number of Taiwan-invested enterprises also shot up in recent years. There are more than 4,000 enterprises in Shenzhen, which process materials imported from foreign countries. They produce more than 20 types of goods, including electronics, clothing, toys, light industrial products, machinery, food, beverages, and building materials. Guangdong Province and some other SEZ's also set up trial enterprises in other countries. For example, small-scale clothing and food factories, hotels, and restaurants were set up in Thailand, the United States, Canada, and Hong Kong. Lin Ruo said that this is pioneering work, launched to understand the situation and to improve the operational, management, and technological standards of enterprises in the SEZ's and coastal open zones in order to better conduct economic and technological exchanges in the world.

Listeners and friends, since we started setting up SEZ's in 1980, China's coastal cities evolved into different structures that open to the outside world, such as SEZ's, open cities, and economic development zones. In April of 1988, China set up Hainan Province in the economically backward subtropical islands along the coast of southeast China, and established China's largest SEZ, the Hainan SEZ, which opened fully to the outside world.

Liu Jianfeng, NPC deputy and governor of Hainan Province, said: The Hainan SEZ is surrounded by sea. It has fairly abundant mineral deposits, tropical crops, and oceanic and tourist resources, and enjoys many preferential policies. In the past three years, it has set up more than 1,000 enterprises that are partly or wholly foreign owned. The establishment of the controversial [yu lun fen fen] Yangpu Development Zone will commence this year. He said: Hainan potential for development.

#### Deputies From Interior Provinces on Opening Up

OW0804075791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1427 GMT 7 April 91

[“Article: Calls From China's Hinterland; by XINHUA reporter Ma Kuijun (7456 7608 0689)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)—The ongoing Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress has reaffirmed that “reform and opening” is the main melody of China's economic construction in the 1990's. This reporter detected a sense of urgency among deputies from the interior provinces and autonomous regions on various occasions during news coverage. Upon learning the experience of coastal areas in economic development, they felt that they could not miss a golden opportunity, and that they should seek new routes and development opportunities by themselves. Consequently, the inner voices of hinterland deputies reverberated throughout the conference hall—voices which said: “We will also open up,” “We also have our own advantages,” “You are welcome to cooperate with us,” and “Please invest in the hinterland.”

In his report, Premier Li Peng called for promoting rational division of labor and coordinated development in regional economies in the 1990's. The appeal injected another dose of “stimulant” into the hinterland's opening efforts. Deputy Jia Zhijie, governor of Gansu Province, said: Gansu experienced glorious periods in its history. The Silk Road linked East and West, and Dunhuang and Zhangye were the sites of national trade fairs. Although lagging behind coastal areas in many aspects, the Gansu of today is rich in resources. It has 76 types of mineral products, 23 and 10 of which respectively rank fifth and first in the nation. The province also has an extremely ample supply of water, coal and other electric power resources. The Liujiaxia and Yanguoxia hydroelectric power stations are well-known. Large factories producing raw and semifinished materials, such as the nickel center of Jinchuan, the Lanzhou Aluminum Plant,

and the Lanzhou Chemical Plant, play a decisive role in national economic development.

Jia Zhijie, however, said ruefully: "Gansu is backward. Its backwardness is not only due to its geographic location. The main reasons are obsolete concepts, the lack of skilled manpower, weak technological foundations, and shortages of funds. Hence, Gansu must open up as the first step toward changes."

Deputy Li Changchun, governor of Henan Province, took the issue of opening up even more seriously. After he was transferred to Henan from Liaoning, he strongly sensed the "wide gap between Henan and the coastal areas." He, therefore, called for "taking the road of opening up comprehensively, pursuing resource-based development, and producing multiple-processed, high value-added goods." He described the effort to attract foreign capital and open to the outside world as one of the most strategic options for Henan's future economic development.

Interior provinces have a common understanding that "only by opening up can they have hopes and overcome their plight." Many provinces have benefited from this understanding. Deputy Wang Chaowen, governor of Guizhou Province, said: By the end of last year, Guizhou Province had attracted more than \$100 million in foreign capital, and over 20 Sino-foreign joint ventures had opened for business. An additional 20 or so foreign joint ventures were under construction. Moreover, Guizhou expedited its cooperation with the coastal provinces, and spent 220 million renminbi on developing cooperation. Guizhou's Fenghua-brand refrigerators, Huari-brand television sets, and Feidie-brand washing machines have become brand-name products throughout the nation. He said: Although still stricken with poverty, Guizhou has shed its image as the "State of Yelang" [an ancient tiny state], and begins to see the light of dawn.

Gansu also forged ahead. To acquire foreign capital, Gansu proposed a principle of joint efforts two years ago, calling for "cooperation between east and west China, links among western regions, east China's support for the west, west China's supply to the east, mutual benefits, and common development." It also drew up preferential policies on taxation, land use, capital construction, and the supply of raw materials and resources. In a short period of time, the province built five development subdistricts, with Lanzhou as the center. The Ningwozhuang High-Technology Development Zone raked in over 80 million yuan in output value after its establishment last year.

People thoroughly understand that opening can improve benefits and prospects. Hence, many interior provinces worked consciously to lay a good foundation for opening. In attempting to transform key investment projects over the next several years, Henan Province has decided to first renovate its large civilian airport to international standards; accelerate the renovation of the

Zhengzhou Railway Station; strive to become a connecting and pivotal point for on-site inspections and customs clearance on the Eurasian Continental Bridge; and speed up the construction of an advanced freeway linking Zhengzhou, Luoyang, and Kaifeng. In addition, it will install 280,000 program-controlled telephones in 17 prefectures and cities for direct dialing to various parts of the world; renovate an additional 2.5 million-kw [kilowatt] power station; improve trade markets as well as large and small wholesale stores; enhance the ability of prefectures, cities, and counties to develop externally; and develop the tertiary industry, with the primary goal of creating a fine environment for foreign investment.

Gansu and Xinjiang are building railways to connect with the East-West Eurasian Continental Bridge. The site of a railway link up between China and the Soviet Union, the Alataw Pass in Xinjiang is scheduled for opening to traffic next year. And the Baoji-Zhongwei Railway, which links northwestern regions with the southwest, is expected to open during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" period. The hope for building a modern Silk Road is within reach.

The prospects for opening up are bright. Interior China is expected to enjoy faster economic development in the course of opening up.

#### Deputies Describe Coastal Area Development Plans

OW0804083491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1528 GMT 7 Apr 91

[By reporters Liu Haimin (0491 3189 3046) and Chen Maodi (7115 3029 1717)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 April (XINHUA)—More than 10 years ago, when Shenzhen and other three special economic zones came into being in southern China, many people looked doubtfully at them. Some people even saw them as horrible "monsters."

Today, 10 years later, the public has entirely different opinions of special economic zones; people regard them as examples of opening up and windows to the outside world. During the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], deputies from across the country praised special economic zones, discussed opening, and, in light of coastal areas' experiences and local situations, almost unanimously called for quickening the pace of opening up. People have discussed and pondered: What should China do after the windows are opened? How will the great tide of opening surge into the 1990's? [passage omitted]

Chen Huanyou, a Jiangsu Province deputy, said: If we say we took advantage of opening to invigorate our country in the 1980's, our objective in the 1990's should be quickening our steps toward the outside world. Zhu Rongji, a Shanghai deputy, had everything figured out. He said Shanghai's development strategy in the 1990's is to rejuvenate Shanghai, develop Pudong, serve the whole country, set its sights on the whole world, and build

Shanghai into the economic center of western Pacific. Based on this strategy, he sketched out a blueprint for Shanghai's development in the coming decade: concentrating all assets and resources to accelerate construction of Shanghai's infrastructure, modernize its conventional industries, and develop new industries.

Deputies from Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shandong, and Liaoning also contributed heartening ideas. Deputy Chen Guangyi said Fujian's idea of development in the coming decade is to accelerate the construction of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone to give an impetus to the development of the Minnan Delta and western Fujian, to use the open city Fuzhou and its economic and technological development zone as a locomotive for the development of the Min Jiang valley and eastern Fujian, to accelerate central Fujian's development with the opening of the Meizhouwan, and to bring about an all-round development of inland mountain areas with the opening of the first line in coastal areas.

Prospects for Jiangsu's opening in the 1990's, as seen by Jiangsu deputy Chen Huanyou, are: accelerating development in coastal areas through the further opening of Lianyungang, accelerating construction in the areas along the eastern Longhai Railroad....

The opening up situation in the Shandong Peninsula, China's largest peninsula, is "bumper harvest in all fields." Shandong deputy Li Zhen said opening to the outside world had boosted all sectors of Shandong's economy and the province's opening work must be raised to a new level in the 1990's.

Deputies from Zhejiang Province said the 1990's will be a decade for new achievements.

In view of the various ideas of these localities, economists optimistically predicted that China's opening up will be more mature in the 1990's. Shandong deputy Yu Zhengsheng said the time of indiscriminately importing foreign things is gone forever.

In the 1990's, opening and reform will merge as a surging tide for achieving the second-step strategic goals of the Chinese people.

### Economic Legislation To Be Strengthened

OW0804084591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0647 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's highest governing body, plans to submit 13 draft laws to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) this year, according to a government official.

Sun Wanzhong, director of the Legal Affairs Bureau of the State Council, said that the draft laws cover such economic fields as product quality, corporations, water and soil preservation, maritime affairs and quarantine of imported and exported animals and plants.

The State Council is also planning the drafting of 81 administrative regulations concerning budget, management of new industrial products, labor protection and agricultural contracts.

The legal expert, himself a deputy to the NPC now in session, said efforts will be focused on the following aspects in the future:

- Legislation on planning, investment and banking which are related to overall economic regulation and control, scientific decision-making and supervision;
- Legislation on anti-unfair competition, protection of consumers' interests, and commerce;
- Legislation on supporting key industries and trades, encouraging the establishment of enterprise groups and optimizing the distribution of enterprise assets; and
- Legislation on agriculture as a whole, the spread of farm technology, rural investment and cooperatives.

Sun said that over the past decade the NPC Standing Committee enacted nearly 160 laws and legal decisions and the State Council made 600 administrative regulations, while the State Council departments and local authorities promulgated more than 2,000 regulations.

### Open Policy To Shift to Industrial Orientation

OW0804090891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0704 GMT 8 Apr 91

[“China Enters New Stage of Maturity in Opening to Outside World”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—The 1990's will mark a gradual shift of China's open policy from region-oriented to industry-oriented, thus elevating China's opening to a higher plane.

China began to introduce the open policy at the beginning of the 1980's, first giving preference to the region along the eastern coasts. This led to the opening of four special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen, all adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao, followed by the opening of some cities and areas all in the coastal region.

During the 1990's, while continuing to consolidate and run better the special economic zones, open cities and open areas in the coastal region, the Chinese Government has decided to give preference to industry rather than region in attracting foreign investment. This means that the priority industries, wherever they are, will receive the same treatment with regard to attracting foreign investment. The government also stressed the necessity to open the border ports in the inland regions to accelerate border trade and economic exchanges with neighboring countries.

Commenting on the shift in the strategy of opening to the outside world, Zhang Zhongli, a prominent economist

and president of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, said that this marks the maturity of China's open policy. The strategic shift will help facilitate the efforts to reorient foreign investment to the need of national economic development and avoid blindness in investing activities and secure more profits for overseas investors.

According to the new integrated income tax law concerning foreign-funded enterprises and foreign enterprises expected to be adopted at the current annual session of the Seventh National People's Congress, China will try to channel more foreign investment into technologically advanced and export-oriented projects and projects in agriculture, energy, transport and port construction, which claim priority in the development of the country in the coming decade.

Liang Lingguang, member of the NPC Standing Committee, said that the shift to industry-oriented opening is a manifestation of China's further efforts to open to the outside world and lead foreign investment into the deeper part of the economy.

Yu Fei, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, said that the development of the coastal region also urgently calls for the shift, as the opening over the past decade has resulted in a fast developing processing industries, leaving far behind the development of such basic and leading industries such as its energy, transport and raw materials.

While giving preference to certain industries in attracting foreign investment, China will not lax in its efforts to run better the special economic zones and open areas and cities in order to maintain stability and continuity of the open policy. In addition, China has decided to accelerate the development and opening of Shanghai's new Pudong area, also in the coastal region.

The shift in the emphasis of opening to the outside world has thus offered a multiple choice for foreign and overseas investors and will help promote the opening of the inland regions.

Robin Chan Yau-hing, chairman of the Commercial Bank of Hong Kong, noted that the shift will help maintain the magnet of the investment market in China in the changing international situation in which the international capital market is being tightened and the reconstruction of Gulf states will draw a considerable part of international capital.

The banker said that more Asian countries and regions are becoming capital exporters; the abundant supply of labor and land and the vast market potential in China will become even more attractive; the development of Pudong in Shanghai and Yangpu in Hainan has opened the doors to investment by international consortia; economic cooperation between Hong Kong, Macao and Guangdong will further expand; Taiwan's investment in Fujian is also expected to increase.

"So long as China continues to improve the investment environment, the prospects for absorbing more international investment are broad," he said.

China's foreign economic relations and trade departments predicted that there would be a significant change in the structure of foreign investment in China during the 1990's and the real flow of foreign capital into China will be doubled or even tripled that of the 1980's which was 19 billion U.S. dollars in terms of direct investment.

#### **Zou Erjun Outlines Xiamen Investment Goals**

*OW0804082991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0807 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—The Xiamen Special Economic Zone will give priority to overseas investment in the manufacturing and export-oriented projects that use more advanced technology in the coming five years.

Zou Erjun, mayor of Xiamen, one of the first special economic zones in China, told XINHUA that Xiamen will encourage overseas businessmen to run their own enterprises independently and to invest in infrastructural projects, and help retool old enterprises by way of running joint ventures, cooperation, participating as shareholders, contracting or leasing.

The Xiamen Special Economic Zone was opened ten years ago. Its gross industrial and agricultural output value reached 7.1 billion yuan in 1990 from some 1.1 billion in 1980; the per capita GNP reached 4,500 yuan last year. About 1,000 enterprises using overseas investment are in operation and their combined output value accounts for more than half of its total.

The Xiamen mayor is attending the current annual session of the National People's Congress. He said that the city aimed at making the Xiamen Island a high-technology industrial zone featuring mainly high-cost technology-intensive enterprises and tertiary industry, building Xinglin into an investment district featuring mainly chemical, light, textile and building materials industries and Haichang into another investment district featuring large raw materials and energy industries, and turning Jimei and Tongan into development districts featuring mainly labor-intensive enterprises.

Foreign businessmen will enjoy the most preferential treatment if they invest in the investment and development districts, Zou said.

Zou expressed special welcome to Taiwan businessmen and hoped they would bring investment to Fujian as part of their efforts for the prosperity and reunification of the Chinese nation.

**Zhang Haoruo on Population, Economic Policies**

OW0804092491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0822 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—China's most populous Sichuan Province will try to keep its natural population growth rate at less than 11.45 per thousand in the next five years, despite an anticipated baby boom.

Zhang Haoruo, governor of Sichuan now at the current annual session of the National People's Congress, told XINHUA that the population in his province is expected to increase by 8 million in the coming five years.

Sichuan has a population of 107 million, one-tenth of China's total. The success in population growth control has a great bearing on the improvement in the people's life not only in the province but also in the whole country.

The province succeeded in controlling the population growth at the level of 11.7 per thousand, three per thousand points lower than the national average, over the past five years.

Zhang is optimistic of achieving the goal. The family planning policy has been accepted by the overwhelming majority of the people in his province, the governor said, adding his province will try to solve difficulties of peasants arising their response to the call of having fewer children and allocate special funds earmarked for the education and medical care of only children.

The governor said that his province will make a big effort to spread the use of new agricultural techniques and build water conservancy projects so as to boost the province's grain production. According to the governor, grain output of the province is planned to reach 45 billion kilograms in 1995 and 50 billion kilograms in 2000.

The province can well satisfy the food needs of its population, he said.

**Hong Kong, Macao Deputies Confident of Future**

OW0804150091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0858 GMT 8 Apr 91

[By reporter Gu Wanming (7357 8001 2494)]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)—Describing their thoughts on attending the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], deputies from Hong Kong and Macao said recently: The government will continue to focus on economic construction and expand opening to the outside world in the next decade. This will promote further economic prosperity and political stability in Hong Kong and Macao. The future development of Hong Kong and Macao will be heartening.

Deputy Zheng Yaotang, president of the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions, said: The 1990's is crucial to the future of the motherland and Hong Kong and Macao. The hinterland will advance from a state of having enough to eat and wear to one of being relatively

well off, while the sovereignty of Hong Kong and Macao will be returned to the motherland. These will be two historic events. The economic development of Hong Kong and Macao is dependent on that of the hinterland, whose reform and opening in the 1980's stimulated the prosperity of Hong Kong and Macao. Hong Kong moved a large number of industries to the hinterland and helped develop its tertiary industry and high-tech industries. The government's effort to continue reform and opening in the 1990's has made the people in Hong Kong and Macao more confident of their future.

Zeng Xianzi, an energetic, newly elected deputy, already has read the government work report several times. In delight, he told this reporter that the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC is a successful meeting with a lively atmosphere and spirited attendees. Deputies from Hong Kong and Macao are fully confident of their future. The relationship between Hong Kong and Macao and the hinterland is one of mutual dependence and complements each other. Hong Kong has only 800,000 laborers while the Zhu Jiang Delta can provide a force of 2 million laborers for Hong Kong's manufacturing industries. Trade volume between Hong Kong and the mainland amounted to some HK\$390 billion last year, accounting for more than 30 percent of Hong Kong's global trade. In addition, 25 percent of the mainland's foreign trade is handled through Hong Kong. The mainland is superior in science and technology, talented people, and labor forces, while Hong Kong has advantages in capital, information, and market. The combination of the advantages of the two will benefit further the common development of the mainland and Hong Kong in the 1990's. Zeng Xianzi added: I have confidence in the future of Hong Kong after 1997. The government will implement "one country, two systems," which will remain unchanged for 50 years. This is the best and most realistic choice, embodying the spirit of respecting history and promoting development. The overwhelming majority of the people of Hong Kong are satisfied with and confident of this choice.

Deputy Zeng Dechang, editor-in-chief of the Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO, said: After listening to Premier Li Peng's government work report, which emphasizes the continuity and consistency of the reform and opening policy, the people of Hong Kong are much at ease. The people of Hong Kong are most afraid of changes in policies. As the government work report has clearly explained the policy and feasible measures to carry it out, the confidence of the people of Hong Kong in the future of the motherland and Hong Kong has increased.

Ma Man Kei, member of the NPC Standing Committee and president of the Macao Chapter of the China Chamber of Commerce, said: In the 1980's, industrialists and businessmen from Macao set up joint ventures and enterprises processing and assembling materials supplied by foreign firms and engaging in compensatory trade in the hinterland. These joint ventures and enterprises have promoted the common economic development of the hinterland and Macao. In the next decade,

the hinterland may continue to use Macao's status as a free port in developing foreign trade and attracting foreign capital. Macao will continue to set up enterprises with higher-level technologies for promoting the common development of the hinterland and Macao.

### Presidential Decree on New Council Appointments

OW0804111291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0928 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)—Decree of the PRC President

No. 43

In accordance with the decision of the Fourth Session of the National People's Congress, the following appointments are made:

1. Zou Jiahua is appointed vice premier of the State Council and removed from his post of state councillor.
2. Zhu Rongji is appointed vice premier of the State Council.
3. Qian Qichen is appointed state councillor.

[Signed] PRC President Yang Shangkun

[Dated] 8 April 1991

### Deputies Express Satisfaction

OW0804134191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1318 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—A deputy to China's National People's Congress (NPC), seeing that the voting results shown on the electronic screen coincided with his vote, told XINHUA during the break that the appointment of two new vice-premiers and one state councillor will make the State Council, China's central government, more efficient and effective.

Zou Jiahua and Zhu Rongji, both senior engineers, were appointed vice-premiers and Qian Qichen, state councillor at a plenary meeting of the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC here this afternoon.

Zhou Nan, director of XINHUA News Agency Hong Kong branch, was also elected onto the NPC Standing Committee.

Many NPC deputies expressed satisfaction with the appointments and the election results after the 90-minute meeting.

Zou Jiahua, who will retain his portfolio in the State Planning Commission, told reporters that there are lots of things for China to accomplish in deepening economic restructuring. "As vice-premier, I will continue to learn from the people and practice and do my best," he added.

Zhu Rongji is not available for comment because he is on a tour of Europe. A deputy from Shanghai praised him

for his contributions to the progress in economic restructuring and opening to the outside world in China's largest city in the past few years.

"I would like to have Zhu work in Shanghai. But I voted him to the vice-premiership, putting the interest of the whole nation first," said Ma Guining of the Shanghai First Department Store.

Many deputies believed that as vice-premiers, Zou and Zhu will play a still more important role in carrying out the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, which is under discussion at the current session.

"They are both engineers and moved up from the lower ranks. They are familiar with economic work and the situation at the grass-roots level," one of them explained.

Associates of Zou Jiahua and Zhu Rongji shared their personal views with reporters about the two new vice-premiers.

"Zou has an excellent working style and never shifts responsibility onto others," said Geng Zhaojie, director of the First Autonomile Plant in northeast China, who often contacted Zou as the state economic planner.

"Zhu handles things with a resolute hand but never acts arbitrarily. He always consults his associates and listens to other's opinions before making decisions," said Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The lawmakers also consider Qian Qichen and Zhou Nan as being competent for their new posts. "Qian and Zhou are both career diplomats. I am deeply impressed by the performance of Qian Qichen as foreign minister, especially his diplomatic activities at home and abroad during the Gulf war," said a deputy from Jiangsu Province.

The four top officials are all in their 60's. Asked about this, most deputies said it is alright. But some complained they are "a bit too old".

### XINHUA Lists Members

OW0804085491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0817 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—China has added two new vice-premiers and one state councillor to the State Council. The following are the members of the current State Council:

Premier: Li Peng

Vice-Premiers: Yao Yilin, Tian Jiyun, Wu Xueqian, Zou Jiahua, Zhu Rongji.

State Councillors: Li Tieying, Qin Jiwei, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Wang Fang, Li Guixian, Chen Xitong, Chen Junsheng, Qian Qichen.

Secretary-General of the State Council: Luo Gan.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Qian Qichen.

Minister of National Defense: Qin Jiwei.

Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission: Zou Jiahua.

Minister in Charge of the State Commission for Restructuring Economy: Chen Jinhua.

Minister in Charge of the State Education Commission: Li Tieying.

Minister in Charge of the State Science and Technology Commission: Song Jian.

Minister in Charge of the State Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence: Ding Henggao.

Minister in Charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission: Ismail Amat (Uygur nationality).

Minister of Public Security: Tao Siju.

Minister of State Security: Jia Chunwang.

Minister of Supervision: Wei Jianxing.

Minister of Civil Affairs: Cui Naifu.

Minister of Justice: Cai Cheng.

Minister of Finance: Wang Bingqian.

Minister of Personnel: Zhao Dongwan.

Minister of Labour: Ruan Chongwu.

Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources: Zhu Xun.

Minister of Construction: Hou Jie.

Minister of Energy Resources: Huang Yicheng.

Minister of Railways: Li Senmao.

Minister of Communications: Huang Zhendong.

Minister of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry: He Guangyuan.

Minister of Aerospace Industry: Lin Zongtang.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: Qi Yuanjing.

Minister of Chemical Industry: Gu Xiulian (female).

Minister of Light Industry: Zeng Xianlin.

Minister of Textile Industry: Wu Wenying (female).

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Yang Taifang.

Minister of Water Resources: Yang Zhenhuai.

Minister of Agriculture: Liu Zhongyi.

Minister of Forestry: Gao Dezhan.

Minister of Commerce: Hu Ping.

Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: Li Lanqing.

Minister of Materials and Equipment: Liu Suinian.

Minister of Culture: He Jingzhi (acting).

Minister of Radio, Film and Television: Ai Zhisheng.

Minister of Public Health: Chen Minzhang.

Minister in Charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Wu Shaozu.

Minister in Charge of the State Family Planning Commission: Peng Peiyun (female).

Governor of the People's Bank of China: Li Guixian.

Auditor-General of the Auditing Administration: Lu Peijian

#### **Qinghai, Tibet Deputies View Economic Development**

*OW0804143091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1227 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—Qinghai Province on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has decided to grant investors a series of preferential treatments to develop Golmud and Minhe Economic Development Pilot Zones to accelerate the exploitation of the local resources.

The Tibet Autonomous Region on the same plateau plans to make good use of the two ports, Zham and Burang, to expand economic cooperation with the bordering countries while improving infrastructural facilities to attract more foreign funds.

During discussions about economic development strategy of Qinghai and Tibet in the 1990's, deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) said "Dual Opening"—expanding economic exchange with foreign countries and developing economic cooperation with inland and coastal provinces and regions—will be the strategic step to invigorate the economy of the remote and economically backward province and region.

The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, vast and sparsely populated, has rich natural resources. In the past four decades, the state has invested heavily in this area and built up the microwave telecommunications network linking Xining and Lhasa and the first phase project (from Xining to Golmud) of the 2,000-km Qinghai-Tibet Railway, opened air routes linking Tibet and Xining with inland areas and highways crisscrossing the plateau. Moreover, the poor economic basis of Qinghai and Tibet has been strengthened.

But, due to such historical reasons as low level of science and technology, undeveloped commodity economy, and backward industry, the pace of economic growth in this area remains slow.

Yang Shengjie, director of the Qinghai Provincial Planning Commission, said that the construction of infrastructural facilities in the 1980's has created fine conditions for Qinghai and Tibet to open to the outside world. In the next 10 years, this area should make use of its advantages in energy and mineral resources and promote its economic takeoff through the "Dual Opening" strategy.

Soinam, deputy commissioner of Xigaze Prefecture of Tibet, said that opening of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau should be aimed at joining the international economic and technological cooperation. But, in view of the existing conditions, Qinghai and Tibet should strengthen cooperation with other domestic areas, especially coastal provinces and municipalities, to obtain their support in technology, management, and funds, while importing foreign funds and technology properly.

Yang Shengjie said that the economies of the plateau and coastal areas can supplement each other. Through cooperation between Qinghai, Tibet, and coastal areas, they can develop high value-added processing industries, join the domestic and international economic and technological division, and promote economic development of the plateau.

Bajorcering, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress, said that Qinghai is the only province without any foreign-funded enterprise in the country. The province should make efforts to attract overseas investment. However, the main task at present is to strengthen cooperation with coastal provinces to obtain information and technology, improve its investment environment and prepare conditions for direct import of overseas investment.

He also said that Qinghai is also an electricity-surplus province, which is rare in China. Thus, it has matchless conditions to develop power-guzzling industry. Though the province is far from the coast, its cheap electricity and other preferential treatment will enable overseas investors to make profits.

Qinghai Province plans to set up outlets and joint ventures or cooperative enterprises in coastal open areas to get familiar with the international market, train personnel who understand international conventions, and create conditions for overseas businessmen to invest in Qinghai, he said.

Namgyai, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, said that Tibet will expand cooperation with provinces in southwest China and attract their funds, technology, and personnel to jointly explore resources in Tibet. Tibet has already set up a joint organization with Qinghai to supplement each other, form a collective advantage, and increase their attractiveness to overseas investors.

### **Yu Zhengsheng Outlines Qingdao Economic Policies**

*OW0804132891 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1255 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—Qingdao, one of China's 14 coastal cities open to foreign investment since 1984, will encourage foreign business people to make more direct investment and launch projects exclusively funded by them in the next five years. Mayor Yu Zhengsheng said here today.

In introducing foreign investment, Yu said, priority will be given to the upgrading of existing export-oriented enterprises and establishment of high-tech industries and businesses aimed at earning more foreign exchange.

The mayor has been here attending the annual session of the National People's Congress.

Also listed in the city's priorities in its foreign economic relations are technical innovation of some old enterprises, processing with supplied materials, samples and spare parts by township enterprises on the outskirts, readjustment of structures of exported commodities and consolidation of its economic development zone.

"The purpose is to make our economic cooperation with foreign partners more effective and at a higher level," the mayor said.

According to him, the city has built a complete sea, land and air transport network and a modern telecommunication system, and improved other infrastructures, thus creating a much better climate for foreign investors than years ago.

Over the past five years, the city has introduced 380 items of advanced foreign technology to local light and textile industries.

Now the city exports some 500 kinds of products to more than 80 countries and regions. About 500 million U.S. dollars worth of goods were exported last year, doubling the 1985 figure.

Also between 1986 and 1990, the city has set up 170 enterprises with foreign investment and another 416 foreign-funded projects. The contractual investment of both totalled 740 million U.S. dollars, of which 70 percent came from foreign partners, Yu said.

In the city's Huangdao Economic Development Zone, more than 100 enterprises have been operational.

### **Congress Makes Revisions to Li Peng Report**

*HK0904073491 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
9 Apr 91 pp 1, 2*

[“Special dispatch”: “Li Peng's Report, Revised in 15 Places, Will Be Put to the Vote Today”]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (WEN WEI PO)—At its plenum tomorrow (9 April), the National People's Congress

[NPC] will decide by vote the country's 10-year development program and the outline (draft) for the Eighth Five-Year Plan. It will also put to the vote the report made by Premier Li Peng on behalf of the State Council. These past few days the deputies have been examining and discussing the draft outline and Premier Li Peng's report; they have also made suggestions on them. Li Peng's report has been revised on the basis of the deputies' suggestions.

The parts that have been revised in Li Peng's report include the following:

1. In the passage on scientific, technological, educational, and cultural development for the last 10 years, the number of university graduates in the last 10 years has been revised to "4.35 million," and an addition of "3.74 million people have been trained through adult higher learning education" has been made.

2. On the improvement of the people's lives for the last 10 years, an addition of "some areas have reached a comparatively better-off level" has been made; the words "high-grade" have been deleted from "high-grade durable consumer goods such as television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, and so on."

3. On maintaining an overall economic balance, the words "excessively high" have been deleted from "excessively high inflation rates," because the deputies pointed out the wording was inappropriate; an addition of "prompt foreign exchange conversion" has been made to the passage on foreign trade.

4. On strengthening and developing agriculture, the wording "stabilizing and improving the output-related contracted responsibility system" has been revised to "stabilizing and improving the responsibility system with output-related contracts as the main component;" an addition of "gradually strengthening the collective economy" has been made. The sentences "This is of great significance to the development of agricultural production and the entire society and economy, and it must receive a high degree of attention" have been added after the passage "It is necessary to strengthen management in real earnest and to highly treasure and rationally use land and water resources."

5. On correctly handling the relations between economically developed regions and comparatively developed regions, the wordings "undeveloped regions" and "backward regions" have been revised to "less developed regions," and the sentence "The state will continue to support these regions" has been moved up. On the methods of supporting economically developed regions, detailed wordings have been added, including "in the various forms of introducing experience, technological transfer, personnel exchange, capital and material support, and so on, all to proceed on the basis of mutual benefit."

6. On improving economic results, the word "quantitative" has been deleted from the sentence "It also provides stipulations on the quantitative targets for

improving economic results"; "lowering the consumption of raw materials" has been revised to "reducing the consumption of raw materials," and "lowering production costs" has been added after it. "A low management level is the main cause of bad economic results" has been revised to "strengthening management is an important way to improve economic results."

7. On education, the original sentence "the training of students for doctorate should be based in the country" has been deleted, and a major addition has been made as follows: "Continue to carry out and improve the policy of sending students abroad and to encourage them to return to the country to work after fulfilling their courses. Further efforts should be made to promote international educational exchanges and cooperation." Another addition is "Encourage and support society in running schools and encourage training oneself through self-study."

8. On achieving common prosperity, the wording "to prevent a big disparity of income" has been revised to "to prevent an excessive disparity of income."

9. On national defense, an addition has been made as follows: "Make major efforts to carry out education in national defense to strengthen the people's mentality about national defense."

10. On spiritual civilization, "It is necessary to uphold the principle of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend'" has been added along with "strengthening the research of social sciences."

11. On the cadre and personnel system, the demand for a "functional change" in administrative personnel has been deleted.

12. More accurate explanations on "six vices" have been provided as follows: "Selling and disseminating pornographic publications" has been revised to "manufacturing, selling, and disseminating obscene products"; "abducting women and people" has been revised to "abducting women and children"; "gambling" has been revised to "gambling in groups"; "drug addiction and trafficking" has been revised to "privately planting, addicting, and trafficking drugs"; "feudal superstitious activities" has been revised to "swindling and harming others by means of feudal superstition."

13. On local governments' implementation of plans for the last 10 years, the original description was "marked achievements" have been made; now it has been revised to "certain achievements" have been made.

14. On the policy toward nationalities, the original wording "respecting... the freedom of religious belief" has been revised to "conscientiously implementing the policy of respecting the freedom of religious belief"; taking account of ethnic people's suggestions, "removing the tendency of nationalism" has been deleted and replaced by the previously used wording: "Attention

should be paid to overcoming the tendency of big nationalism and local nationalism." On the description of the serfdom in old Tibet, the word "savage" has been replaced by "dark."

15. On increasing the vitality of large and medium-sized enterprises under ownership by the whole people, an addition of "gradually improving enterprises' depreciation and profit retention systems" has been made; "deepening enterprises' internal reform" has been revised to "deepening the reform of enterprises' leadership and management systems"; "the leading role of ideological and political work" of enterprises' party committees has been revised to "the role as a political core of enterprises' party organizations," apart from adding "wholeheartedly relying on the working class" to this passage. At the end of this passage, the following addition has been made: "5) Make earnest efforts to lighten the burden on enterprises, and arbitrary collection of charges from enterprises is prohibited."

This revised report also carried an addition on the role of last year's Beijing Asian Games in improving the coherent force of the Chinese nation. There are also individual changes in the use of words in some other parts of this report.

#### Adopts Revised Version

OW0904074191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0730 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—China will reduce the burden on the enterprises beginning this year and ban random collection of funds from them in a bid to create a better environment for the state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises.

This has been added to premier Li Peng's report delivered at the opening meeting of the annual session of the National People's Congress (NPC) in accordance with views of the NPC deputies.

Today's closing meeting of the NPC session adopted Li's report on the outline of the country's 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Prior to that, the State Council has made over 100 substantial revisions or changes of wording to the report, according to opinions aired by the deputies.

Other substantial changes concern agriculture, education, cultural affairs, national defense, nationalities and development of poorer areas.

While demanding correctly handling the relations between the interests of the state, collective and individuals and those between accumulation and consumption so that the enterprises use more funds in technology transformation, the revised report adds measures of "gradually perfecting the depreciation system and profit-retaining system in enterprises" so as to solve the actual difficulties of the state-owned enterprises.

The revised report emphasizes strengthening the management and rational use of land and water resources, saying it is of great importance to agricultural production and social and economic development as a whole.

This is added to the report: China will continue to carry out and perfect its policies toward students studying abroad, encourage them to return to work after they complete their studies and promote international exchanges and cooperation in education.

The adherence to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend" has also been added in reference to education, science and culture. The revised report says that while developing science, technology and education, China will enhance research of social sciences and develop press, publication, broadcasting, television, literature, art and other cultural undertakings. While stressing construction of key projects of national defense, the revised report calls for enhancing the sense of the whole nation on national defense and education in this respect.

The imbalance of economic development among different regions, the gap in living standards and the way to common prosperity have been much discussed among the deputies during the NPC session. Li Peng's original report also urged the economically developed coastal provinces and cities to do their best to bring changes to the developing.

The revised report has made this more specific by stating that the economically developed coastal provinces and cities should help the relatively underdeveloped provinces and regions to accelerate their economic development on the basis of mutual benefit through such forms of introducing their experiences, transfer of technology, personnel exchanges and support of funds and materials.

#### 'News Analysis' Examines Agriculture Discussions

OW0904015591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0134 GMT 9 Apr 91

[“News Analysis: Agriculture—Again Hot Topic at NPC Session”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—When China's grain output fluctuated a few years ago, agriculture was a hot topic at the group discussions of the annual session of the National People's Congress (NPC).

This year, the issue again has been much discussed at the current NPC session. But, this time the discussions were focused on how to maintain the momentum of steady agricultural growth after two consecutive good harvests, especially the bumper harvest last year. Deputies from Provinces of Hunan, Sichuan, Jiangxi, Anhui, Henan, Jilin and other leading grain producers have showed special concern over the topic.

In 1990 China yielded 435 million tons of grain, hitting an all-time high. The output of cotton, oil-bearing crops,

meat, aquatic products, fruits and other farm produce also increased at a big margin.

However, when smiles still remained on the faces of peasants, new problems confronted by China's agriculture have caused many NPC deputies to worry.

After the bumper harvest last year, the state was unable to purchase all the grain the peasants had because of shortage of cash and storage facilities. The market grain prices thus declined sharply.

According to statistics of the departments concerned, peasants now still have 15 million tons of grain to be sold and one-third of the purchased grain by the state has been stored in the open. While prices of farm produce dropped, prices of agricultural means of production rose by 5.5 percent last year. The latter is likely to rise this year.

All these have damped peasants' enthusiasm for grain production and affected investment in agriculture by peasants as well as grain-producing areas, the NPC deputies reported.

Other unfavorable factors mentioned by the deputies include: The population grows while the farmland decreases, the comprehensive productivity of farmland has not been ameliorated remarkably, the climate still has great influence on agriculture, and especially in northern China water resources have become a main restrictive factor for grain production.

Therefore, the deputies said, policy makers must be sober-minded in estimating China's agricultural situation and by no means can they relax efforts on boosting grain production after good harvest for one or two years. They urged the government to stabilize its rural policies and take effective measures to protect peasants' enthusiasm in production. The country should not only encourage peasants to increase their input in agriculture but also reduce their burden.

As for the question of unsalable grain, they suggested that the state ensure a fund for reserve grain and increase storage capacity. The state should store the reserve grain in provinces and cities short of grain so as to reduce the pressure on grain-producing provinces. Moreover, it is necessary to straighten out the market channels for grain circulation. While ensuring fulfillment of contracted purchase quotas, the state should open the domestic grain market timely, repeal explicit or implicit restrictions and encourage government departments, collectives and individuals to engage in grain trade.

China plans to raise its total grain output to 450 million tons and then 500 million tons in the 1990's. One deputy said the task is great as well as arduous, and efforts must be made right now to resolve the current problems.

### 'Roundup' Views Discussions on Rural Enterprises

OW0904025291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0217 GMT 9 Apr 91

[“Roundup: New Tasks for China's Rural Enterprises”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—China's 18,000 rural industrial enterprises are bound to make new contributions in reaching the country's strategic objectives set for the coming decade.

This is a consensus of views among the local officials and peasant-turned-entrepreneurs who are attending the ongoing session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) here.

They agree that development of rural enterprises is of great importance to the entire national economy, and energetic support and timely guidance should be given to these enterprises in the future.

Wang Hongmin, mayor of Wuxi in Jiangsu Province, has an intimate knowledge of the role of township-run enterprises.

The east China city has 12,000 township-run enterprises whose annual output value accounts for two-thirds of the city's total. Their taxes make up 40 percent of the city's financial revenue each year.

In the coming ten years, Wang said, rural industry will provide the material basis for modernizing China's countryside and contribute to the goal of letting Chinese farmers lead a comparatively comfortable life.

In reviewing the rural enterprises as a whole, which sprang up nationwide a decade ago, many NPC deputies held that these enterprises already occupy a decisive position in China's national economy.

According to statistics, the industrial output value of rural enterprises across China amounted to 700 billion yuan in 1990, making up 30 percent of the country's total. They exported 13 billion U.S. dollars worth of products last year, accounting for 22 percent of China's total foreign exchange earnings. These enterprises employ a total of 92 million farmers.

At panel discussions, NPC deputies shared the view that the efforts being made by the central government to revitalize large and medium-sized state-run enterprises do not mean to weaken the rural enterprises.

Wuxi Mayor Wang Hongmin pointed out that rural enterprises have the advantage of flexible organizational structures, more freedom in buying raw materials and selling their products, independent management and stronger capability to develop, whereas large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises are superior to rural enterprises in technology, management expertise and quality of products.

The two sectors can make up for each other's deficiencies and seek common development, Wang added.

Wu Renbao, a noted peasant-turned-entrepreneur in Jiangsu Province, said, rural enterprises serve as a complement to large state-owned enterprises. Revitalization of large state-owned enterprise, in return, will benefit the rural industry.

Some other deputies deem it necessary to let large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises and rural enterprises engage in a fair competition so as to give full play to their respective strong points.

In spite of their great achievements over the past few years, rural enterprises have problems of their own such as irrational industrial structure, poor quality of products, low technical and cultural levels of workers and inefficient management, some deputies noted.

Solution to these problems is now high on the agenda of governments in areas where rural enterprises are concentrated.

Ge Hongsheng, governor of east China's Zhejiang Province, pledged that his province will bring the rural enterprises into its plan to reorganize and upgrade the industry as a whole and try to raise the quality of rural enterprises in the next few years.

He revealed Zhejiang will in the coming five years invest 4.8 billion yuan in technical innovation of enterprises including rural ones.

Lu Ruihua, mayor of Foshan in south China's Guangdong Province, said rural enterprises should not base their development only on the domestic market. They should expand their production and raise their level through the development of an export-oriented economy.

Statistics show that more than 50,000 rural enterprises in China are making products for export and over 6,000 rural enterprises are Sino-foreign joint ventures.

An increasing number of rural enterprises are paying more attention to the training of their workers and management. Many rural enterprises are on a par with state-owned enterprises in production scale and production conditions. Some rural enterprises have developed into enterprise groups.

### Congress Adopts Revised Civil Procedure Law

OW0904074491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0736 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—The revised Civil Procedure Law was adopted by the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress at its closing plenary meeting here today.

The Civil Procedure Law, one of the most important basic laws in China, contains 270 articles, 29 chapters in four parts including general provisions, trial procedure, procedure of execution and special stipulations for civil procedures involving foreign interests.

The draft form of the law was promulgated nine years ago for trial implementation. Since then it has been revised and now it has become official.

The law was formulated on the basis of China's constitution and in the light of the experience and actual conditions in trying civil cases.

The aim of the law is to protect the exercise of the litigation rights of the parties, ensure that the people's courts ascertain facts, distinguish right from wrong, apply the law correctly, try civil cases promptly, affirm the rights and obligations in civil affairs, impose sanctions for civil wrongs and protect the lawful rights and interests of the parties.

The law provides that the people's courts shall exercise the judicial authority with respect to civil cases. The people's courts shall try civil cases independently in accordance with the law, and shall not be subject to interference by any administrative organ, public organization or individual.

The parties to a civil lawsuit shall have equal litigation rights. The people's courts shall, in conducting civil proceedings, guarantee and facilitate the exercise of litigation rights by the parties, and apply the law equally to the parties.

In handling cases, the people's courts shall, as provided for by law, apply the systems of collegial panel, withdrawal of judicial personnel, public trial, and the system whereby the second hearing is final.

The law stipulates that the parties shall have the right to appoint agents, request withdrawals, collect and provide evidence, engage in debate, request conciliation, file an appeal and apply for execution.

The people's procuratorates shall have the right to exercise legal supervision over the civil proceedings. If the civil rights and interests of the state, a collective or individual have been infringed upon, a state organ, public organization, enterprise or institution may support the injured unit or individual to initiate legal action in a people's court.

The law also stipulates when foreign nationals, stateless persons or foreign enterprises or organizations need to appoint lawyers as agents ad litem to institute or respond to prosecutions in the people's court, they have the equal litigation rights as Chinese citizens, legal persons and other organizations.

Should the courts of a foreign country impose restrictions on the civil litigation rights of the citizens, legal persons and other organizations of the People's Republic of China, the people's courts of the People's Republic of China shall follow the principle of reciprocity regarding the civil litigation rights of the citizens, enterprises and organizations of the foreign country.

**Session Ends; Approves Outlines of Economic Plans**

OW0904075191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0743 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—The 16-day Fourth Annual Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) came to an end here this afternoon after approving the outline on China's 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and a report on the outline by Premier Li Peng.

A resolution on the outline and the report confirms major objectives and basic guiding principles, tasks and policies for China's economic and social development in the next decade, and arrangements and measures for deepening economic restructuring and further opening to the outside world. It says that they conform to the general requirements of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, reflect the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the Chinese people of all nationalities, and can be accomplished through arduous efforts by governments at all levels and people of the whole country.

The resolution also calls on the people to plunge into the great practice of construction and reform and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, strive for the overall fulfillment of the magnificent tasks and historic mission set in the outline through hard work with one heart and one mind.

Wan Li and other executive chairmen of the Presidium of the NPC session presided over the closing ceremony, which was attended by more than 2,610 deputies. Among those taking seats at the rostrum were party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Li Xiannian, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan and Wang Zhen.

Other resolutions adopted at today's meeting approved the 1991 plan for national economic and social development submitted by the State Council and a report on the implementation of the 1990 plan and the 1991 draft plan, and the 1991 state budget submitted by the State Council and a report on the implementation of the 1990 state budget and the 1991 draft state budget.

The meeting adopted the Civil Procedural Law and the Income Tax Law for Enterprises With Foreign Investments and Foreign Enterprises?

The Civil Procedural Law will go into force on the day of promulgation, when the old law on a trial basis becomes invalid. The 30-article new Income Tax Law will enter into force as of July 1 this year, when the two separate income tax laws for Sino-foreign equity joint ventures and the foreign enterprises are annulled.

Today's meeting also adopted resolutions approving the annual reports on the work of the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

**Resolution on 10-Year Program, 8th 5-Year Plan**

OW0904083991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0828 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—The Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress adopted a resolution today, approving the Outline of the 10-Year Program and of the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and a report on the draft outline by Premier Li Peng.

The resolution says that the main objectives, basic guiding principles, tasks and policies for national economic and social development and arrangements and measures for deepening economic reform and opening to the outside world put forward in the outline formulated by the State Council and in Premier Li Peng's report for the coming decade fall in with the general requirements for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and reflect the common aspirations and the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They can be materialized with the concerted efforts by the governments at all levels and the people throughout the country, the resolution says.

While affirming the tremendous achievements that have attracted worldwide attention over the past decade, the resolution warns not to take things lightly as China is a developing country which is still in the primary stage of socialism and is beset with many contradictions and problems in its economic and social development.

The resolution says that the NPC current session holds that the coming decade is crucial to China's socialist modernization and the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development will serve as a program of action for all Chinese nationalities in their efforts to realize the second-step strategic objectives.

The NPC session authorizes the State Council to make adjustment as the real circumstances call when formulating annual plans and submit them to the NPC for examination and approval.

The session calls for continued persistence in taking economic construction as the central task and for painstaking efforts to improve economic efficiency and adjust the industrial structure, further improve the distribution of the regional economy so as to ensure a sustained, stable and coordinated development of the national economy, and improve the people's living standards on the basis of increased production so as to gradually enable the people to lead a comfortable life.

The session also urges efforts to ensure a coordinated development of all sectors of the economy and all social undertakings and unswervingly persist in deepening reforms and further opening to the outside world.

While carrying on with the restructuring of the economy into depth, the session pointed out it is necessary to proceed with the reform of the political structure

actively, steadily and surely, improve socialist democracy, strengthen legal construction and ensure that the citizens correctly exercise their constitutional rights and perform their constitutional obligations so as to consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity.

### Drafting of Economic Plans Outlined

OW0904090291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0837 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—The blueprint for China's development in the next decade, which was finally adopted here today, is the product of more than one years' repeated deliberation, consultation and revision.

The Outline for the 10-Year Program (1991-2000) and the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1995) for National Economic and Social Development has pooled the wisdom of thousands upon thousands of people.

The final version incorporates the opinions and suggestions of more than 2,600 deputies of the National People's Congress and more than 1,800 members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference during the past two weeks.

Reliable sources say that nearly 100 revisions have been made on the basis of their opinions and suggestions.

Observers note that it is the first time for China to simultaneously formulate a 10-year program and a five-year plan. This, they say, is good for planners to work out plans from a longer point of view.

The drafting actually began as early as the beginning of last year when the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and the State Council entrusted the State Planning Commission to draft an outline.

Meanwhile, party General Secretary Jiang Zemin invited economic officials, experts and scholars in economic circles, factory directors and managers to discussions for their opinions about the drafting of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

At the turn of last summer and autumn, "a basic train of thought" for formulating the outline was tabled by the State Planning Commission on the basis of suggestions and opinions of departments, provinces and experts and scholars from all over the country.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, upon receiving the 24,000-character primary document, called a meeting of the Political Bureau Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and an executive meeting of the State Council respectively to discuss the draft.

In September, leading officials from various ministries, commissions, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions gave their opinions and suggestions on the "basic train of thought" at an economic work meeting.

which was jointly convened by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

In early October, the CPC Central Committee decided to convene the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to make proposals for formulating the Ten-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. And a special group was formed to work out the proposals.

Two months later Jiang Zemin called together members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee to discuss and ponder the proposals drafted by the special group word by word and made more than 100 revisions.

On December 17, Jiang invited leaders of the eight democratic parties and people without party affiliation to Zhongnanhai, the seat of the central authorities, to offer their ideas about the draft proposals. Participants agreed with the general concept of the proposals and contributed their opinions on material, cultural and ideological progress, the building of a clean government, the legal system, economic rectification, deepening economic reform, further opening to the outside world and better economic performance.

At the same time, more than 150 letters for revising of the proposals poured into Zhongnanhai from all over the country. The special drafting group, after studying these letters, revised the draft proposals in more than 400 places.

In early January this year, Premier Li Peng called a meeting of his close associates and decided to, according to the proposals of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, work out the Draft Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan and draft a report of the State Council on the draft outline, both to be submitted to the Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC for deliberation.

On the eve of the current NPC session, the report of the State Council was discussed and revised respectively at the CPC Political Bureau Standing Committee and the executive meeting of the State Council, and later distributed, together with the draft outline, to localities and departments for further opinions.

On March 15, the report, which was further revised according to opinions from localities and departments concerned, was approved in principle at a meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau.

### Zou Jiahua on Importance of Deepening Reform

OW0904102991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1002 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—The fundamental way out for invigorating big- and medium-sized state-owned enterprises in China is to deepen the reform and enable them to be more adaptable to the mechanism of planned commodity economy and the combination of the planned economy with market regulation, China's new Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua said here today.

Answering a question about poor economic performance of industrial enterprises at a press conference here this afternoon, Zou Jiahua said economic performance of enterprises especially of big- and medium-sized ones is an important question in the development of China's economy.

"How to further invigorate the big- and medium-sized enterprises is not only concerned by the government but also a question attracting common attention of the deputies to the annual session of the National People's Congress" which closed here this afternoon, he said.

"Premier Li Peng has clearly elaborated the question in his report. In fact, China's big- and medium-sized enterprises have achieved great progress since the reform in the past decade. Our task is to help big- and medium-sized enterprises further revive," Zou said.

He explained that the reasons for the poor economic performance of big- and medium-sized enterprises are complicated, including external factors and internal ones. "Deepening the reform will be proceeded from both external and internal aspects of enterprises," he said.

The external aspects include reform of the pricing system, of fund circulation interest rates and exchange rates.

In the internal reform, improvement of the contract responsibility system, employment and management systems are all very important.

"We believe through reform and common efforts, the question of the poor economic performance will be resolved," Zou said.

Answering a question about development of Far-East economic circle, Premier Li Peng said China, Japan and Korea are all in East Asia. Strengthening cooperation and exchange in this region is a good thing, he added.

"China will develop economic and trade relations not only with East Asia but also with countries in Southeast Asia, Europe, North America and other parts of the world," he said.

### Special Economic Zones Help Less Developed Areas

OW0904073691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0704 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has recently set up a foundation to assist less-developed areas.

This is part of the measures adopted by the special economic zone to help poor interior regions out of poverty and onto the road of common prosperity.

According to Li Hao, secretary of the Shenzhen Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party who is now attending the National People's Congress here, the foundation will draw funds from the municipal revenues and support less privileged areas by way of providing low interest loans, engaging in project cooperation and technological exchange.

The Shenzhen is the earliest special economic zone set up a decade ago as part of the efforts to promote China's opening to the outside world. With the special policies granted by central government, it has developed fast and attracted an enormous amount of foreign capital. It has become a pacemaker in China's efforts to open to the outside world.

Li Hao said that Shenzhen owes its achievements to the support by the central government and other areas of the country and Shenzhen is duty-bound to help the less developed areas to catch up.

According to Li, over the past ten years, the special economic zone has signed more than 6,000 cooperation agreements with more than 40 central government departments and 29 provinces, cities and autonomous regions and more than 3.6 billion yuan of investment in Shenzhen have come from inland areas.

Mayor of Xiamen Zou Erjun, another special economic zone in China, put it well when he said that support is always mutual. When the poor areas have prospered, he noted, the special economic zones will have a more powerful backing.

According to Zou, over the past few years, inland areas have opened more than 150 enterprises or offices in Xiamen. While continuing to encourage poor areas to run enterprises in Xiamen, Zou said, the special economic zone will direct overseas business people to invest in the resource-rich poor areas in order to stimulate their development.

China's region-oriented open policy in the past has stimulated a rapid development of the coastal regions but also resulted in a wider gap between the developed eastern region and the west. The problem has aroused full attention from the central government. Now the government is more and more shifting its policy from region-oriented to industry-oriented and encouraging the developed areas to help the less developed so as to achieve common prosperity.

Economists here deemed it being of far-reaching significance to expand cooperation between the rich east and the poor west. It will not only stimulate the development of the less privileged areas but ensure a sustained, stable and coordinated development of the whole national economy, they asserted.

Li Boxi, director of the Development Prediction Department of the Research Center under the State Council to advise on economic, technological and social development, said that as pioneers of China's reform and open policy, the special economic zones have provided a wealth of experience in reform, including transfer of the land use rights, competitive bidding for undertaking construction projects, employment by contract, conditional appointment and removal of officials, establishment of foreign exchange trading centers. Many of the reform measures have been applied in other parts of the country.

In the future, the special economic zones may support the less developed areas by providing information, technology, experience and personnel while the less developed areas may serve as the bases of raw materials for special economic zones. This does not only conform to the industrial policies of the country but help the country open wider to the outside world, the researcher said.

### Deputies From Economic Zones on Future Policies

OW0904104791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0822 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—Deputies from China's five special economic zones, who are attending the current annual session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC), described their development plans for the next ten years here today.

Li Hao, secretary of the Shenzhen City Committee of the Communist Party of China, said Shenzhen is aimed at developing itself into a multiple-function special economic zone bridging China's inland areas with foreign countries, an international port with developed manufacturing industry, convenient fund-raising instruments, timely information and free trade.

One of the important measures Shenzhen will adopt to expand opening to the outside world is to implement "dual-line" customs control to turn Shenzhen into a special tariff zone and allow free exit and entry of people and free flow of commodities and funds between Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

The tasks of reform and opening for this year include setting up Futian and Shatoujiao Bonded Zones and opening a bonded capital goods market; continuing the trial of share-holding system in enterprises; establishing a social security system; strengthening and improving the securities market; and further improving regulations concerning reform and opening.

Mayor Liang Guangda of Zhuhai said that during the next ten years, his city will lay the foundation of a modern manufacturing industry based on export-oriented and high-tech industries and form an investment environment that can meet the needs of large-scale international economic and technological cooperation.

In the near future, Zhuhai will build its western district into a transport gate and an outlet of domestic and international trade as well as an energy center in Guangdong Province. A deep-water harbor, go-downs, bonded warehouses and an international transshipment center will be built on the islands to its east.

Liang said that rationalizing its industrial structure is an important task for Zhuhai City during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995). In addition to the development of transport, energy, telecommunications, heavy-chemical, machine-building, shipbuilding, software development and raw and semifinished materials industries, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone will also

boost foreign exchange-earning agriculture and accelerate construction of a railway, an airport, an expressway and a large water works to meet the needs of attracting more foreign investment.

Xiamen Mayor Zou Erjun said Xiamen will make full use of its geological and cultural advantages to turn itself into a base of economic cooperation and trade between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Therefore, the city will accelerate construction of infrastructures in the Haicang and Xinglin zones to cater to Taiwan investment, including construction of wharves, an airport, telecommunications, power stations and bridges.

At the same time, Xiamen will speed up the second-stage project of the Huli Development Zone and build up Caihu, Xiaodongshan and other small industrial parks to attract more funds from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas.

Shantou Mayor Chen Yanfa said that Shantou will develop export-oriented economy with the characteristics of the hometown [as received] of Overseas Chinese, become a "window" on Sino-foreign economic cooperation and expand the scale of the existing special economic zone.

At present, Shantou is building a series of key projects, including deep-water berths to accommodate 50,000-ton vessels, a 600,000-kw thermal power plant, a railway linking Shantou with Guangzhou and Meixian, an expressway linking Shantou with Shenzhen, the renovation of the Guangzhou-Shantou Highway, a two-km harbor-crossing bridge, a large water works and a telecommunications network.

Shantou is a port in east Guangdong and the native town for 7 million Overseas Chinese and 2 million Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. Overseas Chinese investment in Shantou accounts for 80 percent of the total overseas investment. The city welcomes more foreign funds while attracting investment of Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese.

Liu Jianfeng, governor of Hainan Province, said Hainan—the biggest special economic zone in China—has entered the stage of large-scale development and construction.

The island province will make good use of its advantageous geological conditions and rich natural resources to attract foreign funds, accelerate industrial and agricultural development, continue to improve the investment environment and set up new economic operational mechanism and market mechanism.

Hainan will open a series of comprehensive agricultural experimental development zones to attract Taiwan and overseas investors. A contract will soon be signed for the first stage project for the development of a 6-sq km area in Yangpu, he said.

At present, Hainan has set up enough power stations and other facilities to meet needs in coming years. Its program-controlled telephones can direct dial more than

100 countries and regions. Six 10,000-ton berths are now available and 20 marine routes have been opened, according to the governor.

Liu also noted that the Phoenix Airport in Sanya City, which is under construction now, will be completed next year, the construction of the eastern section of the island ring expressway and the harbor facilities at Haikou, [words indistinct] are being accelerated. Moreover, four economic development zones have taken shape and construction of the tourist resort in Sanya City has also achieved much progress.

With the construction of more infrastructures, Hainan has the conditions for attracting overseas investment on a large scale, according to Liu.

## CPPCC

### Roundup on Closing of CPPCC Session

OW0704123391 Beijing International Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 6 Apr 91

[Roundup by (Guo Xin): "China's Multiparty Cooperation and the Development of Political Consultation"; from the "Report on Current Events" program]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] successfully concluded on 4 April. One of the major achievements of the session is that members of the CPPCC National Committee, together with deputies to the National People's Congress, listened to, consulted, and discussed Premier Li Peng's report on the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, and other reports.

The next decade will be a critical period for China's building of socialist modernization. The members of the CPPCC National Committee deeply felt their heavy responsibility, but they were also full of confidence in the future. At panel discussions and plenary meetings, they talked freely and put forward many pertinent opinions and proposals. During the session, the members of the CPPCC National Committee put forward more than 1,600 motions. Motions related to the economic field accounted for 34 percent; motions related to education, science, technology, culture, public health and sports accounted for 30 percent; other motions were related to such subjects as political structure, labor, personnel, and nationality and religious affairs. Those motions cover a wide-range of subjects. The session was held in a lively manner with a very enthusiastic atmosphere.

During the session, some members of the CPPCC National Committee also held a news conference for Chinese and foreign reporters on such subjects as multi-party cooperation, consultation and participation in state affairs, making investigations and studies, and the assumption of posts at and above vice minister level by

people other than members of the CPC. They answered various questions raised by reporters. This has been rare in the past.

Outside China, many people do not understand that the country has eight democratic parties and the system of multi-party cooperation under the leadership of the CPC. This is indeed something which cannot be explained in one sentence. The multi-party cooperation under the leadership of the CPC and the system of political consultation is peculiar to China. The formation of the system can be traced back to the period prior to the founding of New China. Among the eight democratic parties, the China Zhi Gong Dang and the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party were established in 1925 and 1930, respectively. The China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Jiusan Society, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, and the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang were established successively from 1941 to 1948. In the long period of revolutionary struggle, they established relationships of cooperation with the CPC and jointly fought against the Japanese aggressors and the Kuomintang reactionaries. After the founding of New China, various democratic parties and factions joined the work of the People's Government and the CPPCC.

The principle of the CPC in cooperating with various democratic parties in the 1950's was long-term coexistence and mutual supervision. In the 1980's, the principle was developed into long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing weal or woe. In the 1990's this principle and the fundamental political system of the people's congress complement each other and the two have formed a basic political system.

Among members of various democratic parties, many are scholars, experts, or notables of various circles. Most of the masses who have contacts with them are intellectuals of various trades. Since the founding of New China, especially in the 10 years or so since the beginning of reform and opening to the outside world, the CPC has always invited leaders of various democratic parties and non-party figures to take part in political consultative meetings and democratic discussions, whenever it wanted to put forward major policy decisions. Besides, the CPC also periodically or nonperiodically holds discussions or heart-to-heart talks with responsible persons of democratic parties and related people to solicit their opinions and hear their criticism. Over the past year, the leaders of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council presided over, or entrusted departments concerned to convene, 32 consultative conferences, discussion meetings, and heart-to-heart talks. On average, two such meetings were held each month.

The multi-party cooperation system under the leadership of the CPC is in accord with the situation in China. It is fundamentally different from the multi-party

system. The basic feature is that the system affirms the leading position of the CPC in the political life of our country. The leading position of the CPC is not self-proclaimed, it was formed through a long period of revolutionary struggle. Besides, various democratic parties are all independent parties. They are not parties waiting for their turn to form government or opposition parties. Various democratic parties are parties which take part in state affairs. In 1990, 46 democratic party and non-party people successively assumed leading government posts.

Li Xiannian, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, said at the closing meeting of the session: We can never practice the Western multi-party system or parliamentary system, but neither are we practicing a one-party system with the CPC undertaking the whole thing. Our special party system and democratic system are very good, and they are supported by the broad masses of people and have gone through historical tests. His speech received enthusiastic applause.

### **Mao's Daughter-in-Law Appointed to CPPCC**

*HK0104123291 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Apr 91 p 1*

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] Fifteen years after the death of Chairman Mao Zedong, a close relative of the Great Helmsman is making her mark in politics.

Ms Shao Hua, 53, wife of Mao's second son Mao Anqing, has been made a member of the top advisory body to the Communist Party, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), whose plenary session is being held in Beijing.

Speaking in her first interview with the Hong Kong media, Ms Shao, a senior researcher at the Military Science Academy of the People's Liberation Army, confirmed the Mao craze that had gripped the country since the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

"The people in this nation miss Chairman Mao. We miss him too. He's not just a great leader, but a kind father. He cared, cherished and taught us with great patience. We learned a lot from him," she said.

"He taught us wholeheartedly to serve the people when we were young. He told us to start from trivial matters and to learn the spirit of selfless devotion from (paragons) Comrade Jia Yulu and Lei Feng for communist development.

"He always insisted we should start from the bottom bit by bit and become part of the masses. He encouraged us to conduct research and studies at the grassroots levels and talk to farmers and workers about their production and living situation.

"He wanted us to care for the problems of food, clothing and housing of the peasants. He was always pleased when we returned from work," Ms Shao recalled.

She said Mao was severe in demanding that his relatives make contributions as selflessly as the revolutionaries who died for the cause of communism in the past.

Ms Shao and the late chairman have a lot in common. They were both born in Hunan and Ms Shao studied Chinese literature at the elite Beijing University, where Mao worked as a librarian.

In her new PLA [People's Liberation Army] uniform, Ms Shao was timid and cautious when questioned by Hong Kong reporters.

She declined to answer questions about the mistakes of her father-in-law during the decade-long Cultural Revolution, saying: "I hope you will not pose these questions to me."

Nor would she be drawn on the relationship between her Mao connection and her conference appointment. After the fashion of Lei Feng, however, the mother of one vowed to do her best for the people.

"I feel grateful and moved over my appointment to the CPPCC. It's an honour to him (Mao) and a vote of trust from the masses. The burden on my shoulders is heavier now. It's an opportunity for me to take part in national affairs.

"I'm much more junior than others in the CPPCC. Many of them are experts, scientists. There is a lot for me to learn from them.

"I will do more research and studies on the livelihood of the masses and make suggestions. This is what I'm obliged to do. And as a military officer, I'll also fulfil my responsibility," she said.

In spite of her late start in politics, Ms Shao maintains she has always kept abreast of national affairs.

"As a Communist Party member, I always support the policies of the party centre. Everybody now feels encouraged by the report tabled by Premier Li Peng. We will spend all our efforts for the grand blueprint."

Her father was an officer of the Red Army in Yanan, the mecca of Chinese communism, and Ms Shao spent her childhood in jail after her family was prosecuted by warlords.

"There are many martyrs in our family. I hope to write their glorious past to educate the younger generations," she said.

Ms Shao, also a member of the Chinese Writers' Association, said she planned to write an article to mark Mao's 100th birthday next year.

She said her retired husband was in good health. Their son is a history major at the prestigious People's University in the capital.

Referring to rumours that, because of his resemblance to Mao, her son was being chased by his female classmates, she said: "He has never told me about this. I don't meddle with his personal matters."

## Political & Social

### Paper Accuses Zhao Ziyang of Betraying Socialism

HK0804134291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (AFP)—An official newspaper has accused Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Communist Party leader disgraced during the 1989 democracy movement, of betraying socialism and seeking to introduce Western democratic values.

The denunciation, which appeared in Sunday's CHINA CULTURE NEWS [ZHONGGUO WENHUA BAO], was the clearest yet against Mr. Zhao, who was fired as party general secretary for being too soft on demonstrations for greater democracy.

"During 1989's turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion, Comrade Zhao Ziyang took the tendency of democratic socialism as a positive international trend and demanded that our party conform to this trend," the newspaper said.

A signed commentary blamed democratic socialism for the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and said the concept was a betrayal of socialism and would lead to the restoration of capitalism.

"The current tendency of democratic socialism must be criticized with a clear-cut stance," the newspaper said.

Democratic socialists planned to allow opposition to the Communist Party and later use these hostile forces to introduce a multi-party system leading to the return of bourgeois political parties, the article said.

They falsely believed that democracy should be based on universal human values and concepts of human rights and rejected the dictatorship of the proletariat, it added.

The article also criticized an unnamed person or persons in "art and literature circles" for advocating a system like that of other countries led by socialist parties and the "Swedish model" welfare state.

The CHINA CULTURE NEWS is an official newspaper, but does not carry the weight of the party organ PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] or the intellectual journal GUANGMING DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO].

The denunciations appeared to foreshadow more formal and public criticism of Mr. Zhao and at least one figure in the arts or literature.

Mr. Zhao, a one-time protege of senior leader Deng Xiaoping, was fired on June 24, 1989. Chinese officials insist he is not under house arrest, though he has not been seen in public since May 19, 1989.

### Leaders Attend, Address Family Planning Seminar

OW0804154991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1528 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party (CPC) General Secretary Jiang Zemin on Sunday called for all party members and all Chinese people to put forth every effort to help bring China's population growth under control.

Jiang, who was addressing a seminar on family planning sponsored by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, reiterated the importance and urgency of the task in order to strictly curb the country's population growth.

The general secretary said that the large population and its continued fast growth have been a heavy burden on China, which has helped to limit arable land, created a poor economic foundation and has caused insufficient resources per capita. The population problem has heavily impeded the country's economic and social development and has adversely affected the living standards of the people, as well as improvements in the quality of the nation.

During the address Jiang emphasized the correctness of China's family planning policy and said it should be implemented further.

Efforts to bring China's population growth under control are an indispensable and important aspect in realizing the strategic goal of the second phase of the modernization drive during the coming 10 years, he said.

Jiang warned that China's population is likely to surpass 1.2 billion in 1995, and will approach 1.3 billion by the end of this century, even if efforts are made in accordance with the family planning target set in the draft outline of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year development program.

He urged party committees and governments at all levels to enhance their leadership on family planning and to place that job on top of their work agenda.

Mass organizations should also make family planning part of their routine work.

The job of population growth control calls for the full understanding, support and involvement of the party and the people as a whole, Jiang noted.

Jiang stressed that publicity on family planning should be conducted among the masses to arouse their initiative for the task, while helping them solve problems they face in family planning efforts.

Premier Li Peng, who also spoke at the seminar, said that it will be an arduous task to keep the average annual natural population growth rate under 12.5 per thousand in the coming years, as stipulated in the draft outline of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year development program.

Li said that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have decided to introduce the responsibility system for targeted population sizes to all the party committees and governments at the provincial, autonomous region and municipal levels.

Other leading party and state officials present at the seminar included Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Zou Jiahua and Song Jian, as well as officials from the State Family Planning Commission and provincial party and government leaders.

#### Article Discusses Nature of Human Rights

HK0204073591 *Beijing RENMIN RIBAO* in Chinese  
25 Mar 91 p 8

[Article by Liu Jin (0491 6855): "The Trick of 'Doing a Bad Thing Under the Pretext of Benevolence and Justice'"]

[Text] One day, after dinner, I switched on a radio in order to understand the latest on the war in the Gulf region. I unexpectedly heard a radio station condemning the "encroachment of human rights." Ah, how can "human rights endowed by nature" be encroached on? As I kept listening, I learned what the so-called "encroachment on human rights" was, after all. It referred to the fact that according to the law, the Beijing Intermediate People's Court openly tried and convicted several criminals who had violated the criminal law during the turmoil and rebellion in Beijing the year before last. Some of these criminals "adopted various measures to wantonly incite the subversion of the people's government and socialist system, and some made Molotov cocktails to attack the martial law enforcement troops that maintained social order" during the turmoil and rebellion. On the basis of the facts, and with the law as the criterion, the court passed judgments on the criminals. This shows that the court acted according to the law and the criminals deserved their punishments. How can this be related to an "encroachment on human rights"? Can this radio station think that the "basic human rights" of those who created turmoil and rebellion, incited subversion of the government, and made Molotov cocktails to attack the troops that maintained social order should have been protected? It is utterly absurd!

A great thinker of the past said that noninfringement on other people's freedom is a prerequisite of one's own freedom. How can there be human rights if a tiny number of people are allowed to commit turmoil and rebellion by hook or by crook, to create general turmoil in society, and to wantonly trample on the people's

subsistence, freedom, safety, and basic human rights of pursuing a happy life? Had there been human rights, they would have been the privilege of a tiny number of "elitists" of the turmoil to encroach and trample on the people's basic human rights. Who else, except for the people's enemy, can tolerate such privileges?

Zhuang Zhou [also known as Zhuang Zi, a philosopher in the period of the Warring States—about 369-286 B.C.] said: "Make a correction for the sake of benevolence and justice, do a bad thing under the pretext of benevolence and justice." The situation now is "make a correction for the sake of human rights, do a bad thing under the pretext of human rights." The government from which this radio station takes orders does it this way: They have stolen a flag of "human rights," placed the flag on their heads, and gone to other countries to kill people; have set fires, have stopped at nothing in doing evil, and have done all sorts of bad things in trampling on human rights. When the writer was in Korea 40 years ago, he personally saw nearly all cities leveled to the ground by the bombs and shells of this country, as well as innumerable people killed and injured. Subsequently, this country killed people and set fires in Southeast Asia, and used chemicals to destroy forests, and poison water sources and common people; it was extremely tragic. Not long ago, it carried out an armed invasion of a sovereign state, smashed the building of the National Defense Ministry and the people's houses around the building to smithereens with bombs, and rendered thousands upon thousands of people destitute and homeless. May I ask: What right have you, the radio station, to prate about human rights?

Were Jeanne-Marie Roland alive today, she certainly would sigh with feeling: "Human rights, human rights, how many crimes are committed in your name!"

These are the facts!

#### Li Tieying Discusses Mainland Students Abroad

HK0204065591 *Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO* in Chinese  
1 Apr 91 p 2

[“Special Dispatch” by staff reporter Kung Shuang-yin (7255 7175 0603): Li Tieying Discusses Question of Students Studying Abroad Refusing To Return”]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar—In his interview today with a visiting delegation of Taiwan Prospects Cultural and Educational Foundation scholars in Diaoyutai State Guest House, Li Tieying, state councillor and minister of the State Education Commission, said that even under the circumstances in which mainland students studying abroad at state or private expense refuse to return home, Mainland China still will send students to study abroad and will continue carrying out educational exchanges with foreign countries; this door will not be closed. He indicated: This is a component of our country's reform and opening up, and we should continue carrying out opening up in the educational fields under whatever circumstances.

Li Tieying made these remarks when answering a question by Associate Professor Chan Chung-yuen (6124 0022 0626) of Taiwan University of Political Science concerning the brain drain.

Li Tieying stated: The brain drain phenomenon does exist in developing countries during the process of historical development. When we began to carry out reform and opening up 10 years ago, we regarded the brain drain problem as one that only puzzled other countries, but now it is our turn. It should be admitted that among our students studying abroad, who either are sent by the state or go at their own expenses, a considerable number have refused to return, among whom some even want to stay in foreign countries for a long period of time.

He said: In light of this situation, we have adopted the following three principles:

1. It is imperative to gradually base the task of bringing up high-level qualified personnel on our own efforts. To this end, it is necessary to improve conditions and build better laboratories. In the coming decade, in particular, we will focus our efforts on a number of colleges and universities to turn them into leading institutions in state education, as well as in some academic subjects. By so doing, we will be able to rely on ourselves to bring up masters and doctors. This is not only a major task on our educational front, but also an important component of our efforts to meet the challenge of high-tech development.

2. It is also necessary to continue sending students to study abroad and to carry out educational exchanges with foreign countries. This is a component of our opening up, and we should not change this policy just because some students refuse to return or want to remain in foreign countries for a long time. In order to accomplish our goal of sending students abroad and bringing them back, we should make a number of appropriate adjustments to our usual practice by sending more people who both accord with the state's demands and are willing to return to the country. Of course, this is a rather difficult task.

3. We understand that those students who currently are studying abroad and refusing to return do so for various reasons, so we will adopt a reasonable approach toward them, and will not investigate or affix any responsibility for their behavior. Some countries stipulate that if students sent by the state to study abroad refuse to return on time, they are required to pay for their training. Although we also have a similar stipulation, we have never implemented it, for we do not think implementation is necessary for the time being.

He disclosed: About 13,000 students have come back to visit their families since the 4 June incident. We allow them to come back to visit their families, or even do some business. Among them, some come back at our invitation. You can tell the students within your reach that I, Li Tieying, have promised that they are welcome back to visit their families. On their return, as long as they do not violate the law, they are allowed to do

anything they want. When it is time for them to go back to where they are studying, we, the State Education Commission, will help them with the necessary formalities, and will not take away their passports because they are sent by the state and now refuse to return. On the other hand, domestic sectors also should create conditions to attract them back.

When answering a question by Associate Professor Yeh Ming-te (0673 2494 1795) of Taiwan University of Political Science, on college students receiving military training, Li Tieying said: Every country in the world requires its young people to protect their homes, defend their country, and provide services to the state's security. This all has been stipulated in the law. At present, our country still is unable to accomplish this goal. In our country, there are 26 million young people at this age, among whom 13 million are boys, so it is impossible to engage all of them in military training. This is something we are unable to accomplish. What we can do is to conscribe volunteer soldiers, who enlist on their own will. In addition, from a certain number of volunteers, only one is selected on approval. Neither can we manage to carry out military training of all college students, for we do not have that much money. In this case, we only arrange for newcomers at Beijing and Fudan Universities to undergo one year of military, political, and cultural training before their entrance, which will be regarded as part of the record of their formal schooling. This is also an experiment. As for other colleges and universities, they can afford to give their students only two weeks, or at most one month, of military training.

#### Graduates' Evasion of Rural Jobs Deplored

OW0804121091 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 7 Apr 91

[News analysis by station reporters Li Jingran and Chen Dingchuan: "Let the Land Wait No More"; from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Excerpts] [Begin unidentified speaker recording] Peasants have an urgent need for agrotechnicians. [passage omitted, including indistinct portions: brief recordings of various unidentified speakers] [end recording]

Dear listeners, I am Li Jingran. Chen Dingchuan and I made the above recordings of the views expressed by some deputies at the National People's Congress [NPC] and members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] during the NPC and CPPCC sessions concerning the drain of scientific and technological personnel from rural areas. The NPC deputies and CPPCC members urged qualified personnel with lofty ideals in agriculture to work in rural areas, while both the peasants and the land there are waiting for them.

In recent years, while the spring breeze of applying science and technology to agricultural development blows over the rural areas, people have understood more and more the importance of science and technology to

agriculture. Since the liberation of our country, agricultural schools of various categories have trained more than 1 million agricultural specialists. However, it is regrettable that more than 600,000 of them have left agriculture to take office jobs or join enterprises. Only about 150,000 remain at the forefront of agriculture, averaging fewer than one agricultural specialist for every 10,000 mu of China's cultivated land. What has caused such a situation? Please listen to the views of Xia Hongde, an NPC deputy from a grassroots unit in Zhejiang's rural area.

[Begin Xia recording] Some people do not like to stay in rural areas because life there is hard. Since living conditions there are not as good as those in urban areas, young people want to get transferred to other jobs in cities, after only a short stay in rural grass-roots units. In the meantime, the peasants have an urgent need for agrotechnicians. They need technical guidance for such field jobs as application of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. [end recording]

The success or failure of agriculture has a bearing on the destiny of the country, while science and technology is a key to agricultural development. We have talked about the application of science and technology to agricultural development for so many years, but more than half China's townships [xiang] and towns [zhen] still do not have agrotechnical stations. About 70 percent of agricultural science and technology achievements still are kept in the hands of scientific researchers. A sharp contrast with the lack of specialized personnel in rural areas is that the agricultural departments at and above county level and various enterprises and institutions are always fully staffed. Another phenomenon is that, during job placement of agricultural school graduates, many of them and their parents try in every possible way to evade rural job assignments. [passage omitted]

Shi Guien, member of the CPPCC National Committee, discussed the problem of agricultural education. In his view, the practice of unified student enrollment in agricultural schools and unified job placement of their graduates does not meet the needs of rural personnel training. He said:

[Begin Shi recording] In order to solve this problem, I think agricultural colleges should enroll students from among senior middle school graduates of rural areas, even if the enrollment standards have to be lowered a little. After they are enrolled, they should sign a contract to commit themselves to returning to work in their native counties. They may enjoy the commercial grain benefit and become cadres, but they may not leave the forefront of agriculture and must serve there. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### NPC, CPPCC Delegates on Health Care System

OW0704223391 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 0200 GMT 7 Apr 91

[From the "Special Program on the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, and the Fourth

Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference"]

[Excerpts] No one can avoid being sick and taking medicines. Because of the free medical care system for staff members and workers in our country, for a long time people have never regarded it as a serious matter to visit doctors and take medicines. With the development of society and the improvement of the people's living standards, however, there is an ever-growing demand for better medical services. Now, the state is spending several billion yuan each year for free medical service. Enterprises and individuals also are feeling the seriousness of this question more and more intensely. In the vast countryside, the cooperative medical care system likewise faces a new problem. In view of this, many deputies and members addressed the question of reforming the medical care system during the current sessions of the National People's Congress [NPC] and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC].

(Sun Yanqing), member of the CPPCC National Committee and professor at Shoudu Medical College, gave his opinion in a straightforward manner during an interview with our reporter, (Huang Xinyun):

[Begin (Sun) recording] [Passage omitted] As far as I know, the state has to spend 4 billion yuan each year to operate the free medical service, and the medical care burden on the part of small and medium-sized factories is also too heavy for them to bear. Improvement of the medical and health care system is a systematic social project. It is by no means a question that can be solved by medical and public health departments alone. So I suggest that the State Council set up a special group, which should be composed of representatives from the public health and other administrative departments, experts in medical and public health work, members from personnel and labor departments, social science scholars, and specialists in population and economy. They should pool their efforts to study this question. [passage omitted] I feel that a health insurance system is an acceptable alternative to the free medical service. [end recording]

One of the purposes of reforming the free medical care system is to raise the quality of medical service and reduce waste. Serious problems exist in this regard at present. NPC deputy (Hu Yamei), who is honorary president of the Beijing Children's Hospital, discussed her experience in an interview with our reporters, (Fu Minyue) and (Fang Xiaojia). She said:

[Begin (Hu) recording] Now, more and more people are entitled to free medical service, which places a heavy burden on the state, which now spends an average of some 140 yuan annually for each person under the free medical care system. In Beijing Municipality, the figure is more than 180 yuan. However, the waste of money in operating this system is very serious. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Reform of the free medical care system is a great, complicated project and cannot be accomplished in one move. However, responsible medical workers are trying to correct the existing problems through their own efforts where conditions permit. (Dai Ximeng), an NPC deputy from Tianjin and president of the Tianjin Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine, briefed our reporter, (Zheng Kai), on the measures taken in Tianjin to rectify medical work: He said:

[Begin (Dai) recording] Tianjin began to rectify its medical care system last year. Reform has been carried out with regard to the medical care system of certain units. A striking aspect of the reform is that the responsibility of the medical unit is linked with the responsibility of the enterprises and institutions concerned. The medical unit undertakes the responsibility to provide medical and health care service to the staff members and workers within the limits of the amounts authorized by the respective enterprises and institutions. An economic reward is given if the money actually spent for the medical service is less than the authorized amount, while a penalty is imposed on overspending. In case of excessive overspending by a medical unit without a valid reason, the enterprise or institution may discontinue its association with that medical unit. This has enabled the medical unit to change its attitude from paying no attention to the amount of money spent for the patients to showing concern about it, thereby averting waste of money. This measure has yielded good results since it was put into effect 6 months ago. [end recording] [passage omitted]

According to our reporter, (Huang Xinyun), CPPCC National Committee members of the medical and health work professions attending the current CPPCC session have offered suggestions and held discussions over the past few days on how to renovate and perfect the already-broken medical and health care networks in rural areas. For one reason or another, some rural medical and public health departments have become weakened; others exist in name only. According to estimates by some CPPCC members, only about 15 percent of the rural medical and public health units have continued their operations. CPPCC members from various parts of the motherland are deeply concerned about this problem. Before his arrival in Beijing for the CPPCC session, (Wang Zhitian), member of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, visited 18 village and town public health institutes in a county in Heilongjiang. He found that they not only had poor equipment, but also lacked sufficient medical personnel, so he wrote a report based on the information he collected during the investigation and brought that report to Beijing. He called on public health departments at all levels to carry out a special policy for rural areas. Rural public health work, he said, should be taken as one of the major tasks on our country's public health front for the next 10 years or even longer. [passage omitted]

**Dalai Lama's Origins Confound Independence Claim**  
HK0904044991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
30 Mar 91 p 3

[Article by Bu Wen (0592 0795): "The Origin of the 14th Dalai Lama: Is Tibet a Fully Functioning State?"]

[Text] On March 17, 1991, the British newspaper THE OBSERVER reported: "The Dalai Lama disputes the claim of the British Foreign Office that Tibet is an autonomous region. In his opinion, from 1911 to 1950, Tibet was a fully functioning state."

When making such claims, the Dalai Lama at least forgot his own origins: How did he, Lhamu Dundrub, a farmer's son from China's Qinghai Province, become the current 14th Dalai Lama?

On 17 December 1933, the 13th Dalai Lama passed away in Lhasa. According to religious regulations, a reincarnated "soul boy" should be found. At that time, a total of three "soul boys" were found. According to the regulations of the Qing government (1644-1911), the reincarnated soul boy had to be ratified by the Qing imperial court. In 1792, in order to strengthen its administrative authority over Tibet, the Qing government formulated the "Imperial Regulations on Dealing With the Aftermath in Tibet," which clearly stipulated that upon the death of the Dalai or Panchen Lamas, if more than one soul boy was found, lots must be drawn for a decision. That is to say, the names of all the soul boys selected should be written on slips of paper in Chinese, Manchu, and Tibetan, and put into a special gold urn; the Qing court commissioner to Tibet would then randomly draw a name from the gold urn in front of representatives from Tibetan religious and lay circles; the chosen soul boy would become the reincarnated Dalai or Panchen Lama, and his selection would be submitted to the Qing government for approval. This was the system of "drawing lots from the gold urn." The gold urn used for the drawing is still well-preserved today. Since there were three soul boys for the reincarnation of the 13th Dalai Lama, the "drawing of lots from the gold urn" was required. For this purpose, in the winter of 1938, Regent Razheng of the Tibet local government sent a report to the then central government—to Wu Zhongxin, chairman of the commission for Mongolian and Tibetan affairs of the national government, who was responsible for Mongolian and Tibetan affairs—and said: "Concerning the method by which the central authorities sent a representative to take part in the event, I have had discussions with Silun Gexia (Tibet local government); when the three soul boys arrive for the drawing ceremony, the central government should send an official to take part in the event, so as to make people joyful and win their trust." In his report, Razheng also "earnestly requested that the Qinghai Provincial Government be ordered to urge Jicang Buddha [not further identified] to escort Qinghai's soul boy to Tibet immediately." The name of this soul boy, who was from Qinghai and who was mentioned in

Razheng's report, was Lhamu Dundrub, the current 14th Dalai Lama. The national government therefore sent a telegram to Ma Bufang, president of the Qinghai Provincial Government, ordering him to dispatch troops to escort the soul boy, Lhamu Dundrub, to Tibet, and provided 100,000 yuan to cover the costs of the escorts.

Lhamu Dundrub and his escorts left Xining in July 1939, and arrived smoothly in Lhasa in early October 1939. The Tibet local government reported his "safe arrival in Lhasa, without a hitch during the journey" in a telegram to "Generalissimo Chiang" (Chiang Kai-shek) of the national government. The telegram also said that "the cutting-the-hair ceremony, the granting-the-title ceremony, the initiation ceremony, the sitting-on-the-bed (inauguration) ceremony, and other ceremonies will be carried out on chosen lucky dates, and reports on these ceremonies would be submitted as they occurred."

Thereafter, Regent Razheng of the Tibet local government sent another report to the central government, saying that Qinghai's soul boy Lhamu Dundrub was "extraordinarily intelligent," and suggesting that the "drawing of lots from the gold urn" would not be necessary. On 26 January 1940, Razheng wrote to Wu Zhongxin and said: "Tibetan people, including monks, laymen, and officials, all firmly believe that he is the true reincarnation of the 13th Dalai Lama. He can be initiated and have his hair shaved, without drawing lots from the urn, and I have reported this to the central government." One day after receiving the letter, Wu Zhongxin sent a telegram to the Executive Yuan of the national government. Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the Executive Yuan, submitted a report to the national government on 31 January 1940, requesting a clear order to waive the drawing, an approval for Lhamu Dundrub to become the 14th Dalai Lama, and funds for the sitting-on-the-bed ceremony. Responding to this, on 3 February 1940, Lin Shen, president of the national government, signed and issued a "national government decree" as follows:

"National government decree:

Qinghai's soul boy Lhamu Dundrub has great potential for wisdom and is extraordinarily intelligent. Investigations show that he is the reincarnation of the 13th Dalai Lama, and the drawing should be waived. Special permission is hereby granted for him to succeed to the position as the 14th Dalai Lama. The decree is hereby issued."

On 22 February 1940, the 14th Dalai Lama sat on the bed. According to historical convention and at the request of the Tibet local government, the national government sent Wu Zhongxin, chairman of the commission for Mongolian and Tibetan affairs, to Tibet to take part in the sitting-on-the-bed ceremony.

The above-mentioned experience of the 14th Dalai Lama indicates that, because the creation of the Dalai Lama as Tibet's local leader must be reported to the central government of China and must be ratified, then, was the claim that Tibet had been a "fully functioning state" after 1911 not ridiculous? Facts fully prove that

from the Yuan Dynasty in the 14th century to the overthrow of the Qing imperial court in 1911, the central government of China had always exercised sovereignty and administrative authority over Tibet.

In fact, there are numerous facts that demonstrate that Tibet was under the administrative authority of the central government of China from 1911 to 1950. For example, when the national government convened the National Assembly (similar to the parliament in the West), the Tibetan region, like other provinces, always sent representatives to take part. Documents in the archives of the then commission for Mongolian and Tibetan affairs of the national government reveal that the Tibet local government and the national government's office in Tibet exchanged numerous letters and telegrams related to Tibet sending representatives to the national assemblies in 1931, 1936, 1940, and 1946. These are traceable and can be proved by evidence. Historical archives also show that the inauguration of Regent Razheng and Regent Dazha had to be first submitted to the central government for approval after the death of the 13th Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama perhaps did not know these historical facts when he was young, but he can be clear about all these if he cares a bit to consult historical materials. So how could he so casually claim that Tibet was "a fully functioning state" since 1911?

#### Copyright Protection Conventions To Be Joined

OW0204193991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1546 GMT 2 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)—China will enter into international copyright protection conventions soon after the country's own copyright law becomes effective this year.

Gao Hanling, deputy director of the National Copyright Administration told XINHUA today that, "we are actively preparing for joining in the international protection system so that both Chinese and foreign copyrights will be legally protected."

China's first copyright law was passed in September 1990, and shall become effective June 1, 1991. The Copyright Administration and experts from various other governmental departments are actively preparing regulations pertinent to administering the new law. Following approval by the State Council—China's highest governing body, the regulations will be made public for implementation.

"The key to protecting the copyrights of foreign owners in China is to first set up an effective legal system," Gao stressed.

Every year since 1979, China has sent groups of representatives to receive copyright protection training from international organizations or agencies in foreign countries, according to Gao. In addition, many foreign experts and officials in the field have visited China to exchange views and hold seminars, he added.

Earlier this year, the Copyright Administration and the National Copyright Society jointly launched a quarterly magazine entitled "Copyright," whose purpose is to promote research and publicity concerning copyrights. The administration is also considering a copyright law publicity week just before the law becomes effective in June.

China has drawn much useful information from other countries' copyright laws and has used that information to draft its own copyright law in conformity with international trends, Gao said.

"As a result," Gao said, "the law not only satisfies China's own needs, but also serves as a basis for China to join the international copyright protection community."

#### **'Pen Talk' Criticizes 'Selfish Departmentalism'**

*HK0304103591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
25 Mar 91 p 5*

[“Pen Talk” under the heading “Only Socialism Can Develop China” by Wen Keqin (3306 0344 0530): “Commenting on ‘Selfish Departmentalism of Individuals’”]

[Text] During previous years when the erroneous ideological trend of “rehabilitating individualism” ran rampant, “individual selfish departmentalism,” as a variety of individualism, also ran wild in the field of morality and ethics, as well as in some aspects of our social life, giving rise to theoretical confusions and immediate harmfulness to a considerable extent. Though “individual selfish departmentalism” is mainly a principle of morality and ethics, its rampancy is closely connected with that of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. To put it in more serious terms, both individualism or “individual selfish departmentalism” are manifestations of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in the field of morality and ethics. Therefore, today when we take strides to strengthen education on the socialist theory, Four Cardinal Principles, and opposition to bourgeois liberalism, it is essential for us to analyze and criticize “individual selfish departmentalism.”

**The rampancy of the ideology of “individual selfish departmentalism” in previous years had a certain realistic background.** After the smash of the “Gang of Four,” we exposed and criticized their counterrevolutionary fallacies in the field of moral life, which falsified Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, distorted communist moralities, and advocated feudal asceticism; and we redressed the erroneous tendency that we had paid insufficient attention to individual interests when advocating the moral principle of collectivism under the guidance of a left thinking. It is totally necessary to carry out such work as bringing order out of chaos and correcting our error. However, some people began to take a skeptical attitude toward the moral principle of collectivism, and others even made unwarranted charges against it. For example, they advocated human selfishness, and the idea that “subjective is for one's own self while objective is for others”; negated the spirit of Lei Feng; and criticized “selflessness” and “utter devotion

to others without any thoughts of self.” Since reform and opening up, with the development of the commodity economy—especially with the mass-introduction of Western social, political, and moral ideologies—individual egoism has been gaining ground. In addition, our failure in firmly grasping socialist spiritual civilization as well as ideology and politics also has provided some people with appropriate climatic conditions to advocate a value concept of bourgeois individual selfish departmentalism, and vilify the value concept of socialist collectivism. Under the signboards of “reform,” “renewal of concepts,” “humanitarianism,” and “the subject of morality,” they defame collectivism and propagate individual selfish departmentalism. They appeal for “rehabilitation of individualism”; regard it a “generally inevitable proposition of fact” that “one lives for oneself”; and advocate that “an individual is the more realistic and fundamental subject,” that “the need for survival is the true nature of humanity,” and that “morality, in the final analysis, arises from individual interests.” Taking abstract man and humanity produced by nature as their theoretical starting point, they gain the inference that the subject of individual is both the starting point and the end-result of history, and that the subject of the individual transcending society is both a fundamental principle guiding all human behavior and a criterion for measuring all social objects. In the face of “the subject of individual,” all such things as social stability, ethic restrictions, moral orders, wholehearted devotion, removal of selfishness, and selflessness should be lashed out against without exception, while such things as individual desires, needs, and self-realization all should be extolled. They put labels like “ignoring human needs and being antagonistic to the needs of human health,” “being antagonistic to humanity,” and “opposing the individual” on collectivism. On the excuse of opposing “illusory collectives,” they evade the normal relations between the individual and the collective, which is required by the latter. In particular, they set the free and overall development of man, which was put forward by Marx, against the principle of socialist collectivism, by quoting a few isolated words and phrases of authors of Marxist classics to prove that the individual is more fundamental than society, as if authors of Marxist classics also advocate individual selfish departmentalism in the field of morality and ethics, and so on and so forth.

Although these people added some “words of prescription” to their advocacy of “individual selfish departmentalism” in previous years, and even made some kind of theoretical “explanation and proof,” in essence, the inclination of individualism in their advocacy leaves no room for doubt. The fundamental point lies in advocating such things as individual interests being higher than social ones and everything should proceed from the former; and that the individual is the entity of final value, while individual interests the basis of morality. This being the case, the erroneous essence and harmfulness of the theory of “individual selfish departmentalism” is extremely obvious.

First, "individual selfish departmentalism" is based on outlooks on society and individuality which set the individual against society. "Individual selfish departmentalism" not only regards individual human beings as things that can exist and develop without relying on social collectives, but also considers social collectives as restrictions to the development of individual human beings. According to "individual selfish departmentalism," social collectives will make an individual lose his personality and will restrict human freedom. Only when one ignores social collectives and goes against common laws of life can real freedom and real personality be obtained. Social collectives are illusory, while only individuals are real. Social collectives can be regarded, at most, as means of individual existence and development, while the individual existence and development are the sole goal. This kind of theoretical viewpoint of setting individuals against social collectives is a fundamental characteristic of bourgeois ideology, which runs counter to the objective law and realities of human society, for it is proved by realistic life that individuals are results of previous social history. The self-consciousness and personality of mankind, which evolve and show themselves in certain social collectives, will not develop without material and spiritual civilizations supplied by the society. It is true that a society under private ownership brings about a fundamental antagonism between the individual and society, but even under the historical conditions of this society, 1) Not all social collectives are illusory; for example, the overall social interests manifested when a state opens up the natural world and resists foreign aggressions, and certain overall interests manifested by families and social groups cannot be regarded as totally illusory to individuals. That is to say, under the social conditions of the private ownership, the antagonism between individuals and social collectives do not absolutely or completely run through all aspects of social life, and not all antisocial behaviors are morally correct. 2) In the complicated social moral life, the moral principle of individual departmentalism is not regarded as a correct and practical rule in the readjustment of social interests and relations, while behaviors impairing public welfare and infringing up others' interests are not regarded as moral ones. In a socialist society based on the public ownership, the unity of individual and society share the same solid foundation with coincident fundamental interests, and the moral value concept of individual selfish departmentalism has totally lost its need to exist.

Second, "individual selfish departmentalism" is based on the abstract theory of human nature. According to it, a human being is a naturally evolved and isolated individual who decides his own behavior according to his natural needs and inclinations, while a society is a collective body composed of such individuals of the same kind. Every individual possesses the same rights, desires, and demands, involving neither social differences nor class differences and class struggle. Here, the social and productive relations between individuals are ruled out completely. That is to say, the ideological emotions of every individual are inherent rather than

being decided by social and economic relations, and class relations in the final analysis. It is evident that this theory is extremely impractical and incorrect. In essence, emerging in a developed class society, individualism and individual selfish departmentalism are products of private ownership relations, which were called by Marx "purely atomic." It is from this kind of "atomic nature" that the nonsocial, isolated, and individually primitive illusions emerge. However, the existence of human being is by no means isolated and atom-like, as Marx pointed out profoundly, the essential nature of human being is not "an abstract thing inherent in individuals" but "the summation of all social relations." (*Collected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels Vol 1, p 18*).

Lastly, the harmfulness of "individual selfish departmentalism" has been fully revealed in the moral life of mankind. On a study of history, we can see that in the relations between the individual and society, all those ideologists and scholars who are responsible to the society advocate an integration between the two, and even among those who place emphasis on individual interests, few openly and fragrantly preach "individual departmentalism and self-centeredness." We can obtain the explanation of this historical phenomenon from the practical moral experience of mankind. If everyone attaches primary importance to individual interests and self-centeredness, and regards such things as a moral standard and basis, a situation will emerge wherein "thousands of people are of thousands of moralities," and "millions of people are of millions of minds," the common morality of the society will be abolished, and people's codes of conduct will be in a grave conflict with one another. Such a situation of an generally imbalanced moral life undoubtedly is very harmful to the existence and development of human society. The development of modern world ethics also shows clearly that in modern Western society—in view of the grave social crises brought about by extreme individualism and anarchism—all people of insight invariably stress the importance of social morality and use moral standards to restrict people's conduct. The fact that more attention has been given to standardized ethics in ethics studies, and greater importance attached to the study of individual behaviors and social phenomena, such as "below standard" and "transgression," is of great significance to mollifying the negative impact of such a moral value concept as "individual departmentalism and self-centeredness." Readjustment and control of morality is practiced in socialist countries, while the moral socialization of human beings is advocated in Western countries. In spite of the fundamental differences existing between the efforts of the two to safeguard social system and public order of each, countries of the both kinds want to restrict their people's conduct by social standards. From this we can see that the practice of human life in a human society is the most powerful criticism on the moral value concept of "individual selfish departmentalism."

Having experienced the political turbulence in late spring and early summer the year before last, people

have, after profound self-examination, become aware of the critical danger posed to our social life by the value concept of individualism or "individual selfish departmentalism" advocated by bourgeois liberalization. We should make full use of this opportunity when people are becoming awakened; further strengthen the propaganda, education, and study on the socialist morality of collectivism; criticize the value concept of individualism or "individual selfish departmentalism" in a thoroughgoing way; and carry out comprehensive improvement in all aspects of our social life to enhance the effectiveness of moral education and moral building and to create a sound social environment of morality for the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics.

### 'Pen Talk' Stresses Reform Should Rely on People

HK0304151591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
25 Mar 91 p 5

[“Pen Talk” under the heading “Only Socialism Can Develop China” by Zhou Guanwu (0719 0385 0063): “Reform Should Realistically Adhere to the Principle of Relying on the People for Making Creations”]

[Text] All people have a need to continuously improve their material and spiritual lives. It is such needs that push forward production and social development. Marx stated: “Without needs there would have been no production,” and “consumption has created the impetus for production” (*Selected Works of Marx and Engels*, Vol 1, p 94).

The question lies in how to perceive such needs. Under capitalist private ownership, the social doctrine is that everything relies on the individual's struggles, and the capitalist's wealth is founded on his exploiting others; this is acute class opposition. The exploited workers' initiatives are out of the question; herein lies the fatal weakness of the capitalist system.

Our socialist system's main component is public ownership, which pursues common labor and prosperity. Under this system, human relations are based on equality, freedom, and democracy, and are void of basic conflicts of interest because people work in cooperation for a common goal. The working people are the masters of the country and the enterprise, and conditions exist to give play to the initiative of every worker as master. This is the greatest advantage of socialism as compared with capitalism.

Socialist advantages were not given full play under the old structure characterized by high centralization. The enterprise's managerial power in supply, production, marketing, and human and financial resources all were grasped in the hands of government organs. The whole country became a unitary, gargantuan factory, and dependence and ties between enterprises and people were out of the question, while production, exchange, and distribution all were conducted under a unified national mandatory plan, with the whole nation eating from the same big pot. All the enterprise's profits were handed over to the state; when spending was involved, the enterprise had to send an application and wait for approval from the state before the money needed

was allotted to it. In the matter of salary increases among workers and staff members, the time, range, and wage standards involved in promotion were unified nationwide, too. Consequently, a situation took shape by which everything had to be waited for and asked for, and the central authorities had to be relied on, and every level had to wait for, ask, and rely on the central authorities. While centralization was practiced, contradictions accumulated, and there were endless complaints from localities and enterprises. They would complain when there was a failure in their asking, waiting, and relying; when their requirements were not totally met; and when, after comparing with one another, they found imbalances in resource allocation. That would pose a great problem when the pursuit of socialist commodity economy began, with mass initiatives damped and social stability endangered.

Reform is to change the conditions under which the old structure took shape, by which everything had to be waited for and asked for, and the central authorities had to be relied on. The implementation of the socialist commodity economy is to change the “country's unitary, gargantuan factory” into a situation in which every single enterprise is an operational unit, and the common efforts of its workers and staff members are relied on in making creations to realize common prosperity on the basis of distribution according to work.

The combination between workers and production materials of ownership by the whole people will be better realized when people are relied on, democracy is genuinely brought forward, and the enterprise's workers and staff members are enabled to master their own fate and formulate their own plan and targets for developing production and improving their living standards. How do we fill the enterprise with vitality as commodity producer while adhering to its nature of ownership by the whole people? Reviewing the 12-year practice of China's reform, we find that the contracted responsibility system has provided rather satisfactory solutions to the bottlenecks in socialist reform. The enterprise has contracted responsibilities and duties to the whole people; at the same time, it has the right to manage on its own the production materials of ownership by the whole people in its possession. In this way, the highly centralized planning structure was changed, and the state no longer monopolized revenues and expenditures, while the enterprise no longer relied on the state's allocation of investment in production development and funds for collective welfare, wages, and bonuses, but on the creations of its workers and staff members. When an enterprise has fulfilled its quotas of profit and tax handed over to the state, it gets more when greater profits created, and less otherwise, while failure in fulfilling the quotas to be handed over to the state involves coverage with its own funds. Consequently, the practice of “eating from the same big pot” has been thoroughly broken; while asking, awaiting, and relying on the central authorities has become history, and there are no more complaints against the central authorities when an enterprise does a poor job and creates nothing to improve living standards.

Now people have formed an increasingly clearer picture that a sound enterprise mechanism is indispensable to deepening reform. A fine enterprise mechanism should be capable of stimulating people to continue to create more, while being capable of correctly handling the relationships among the state, the enterprise, workers and staff members, and between immediate and long-range interests. The contracted responsibility system of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Corporation has such a mechanism. How do we account for the fact that the Shoudu Iron and Steel Corporation has succeeded in achieving the managerial goal of an average annual 20 percent profit increase since reform? That was not an index stipulated by the state, nor was it arbitrarily fixed by the enterprise, but was a voluntary demand of its workers and staff members. It is because they all see that with the implementation of the contracted responsibility system, without continuous long-stride growth in economic results increasing the interests of the state, the enterprise, and the workers and staff members would not be on the horizon. Viewing the actual conditions, the plan and goal formulated by the workers and staff members themselves are of a high standard, but truth-seeking. Their achievement is possible as long as there is no major pounding from the external environment. In handling the relationships among the interests of the state, the enterprises, and the workers and staff members in the wake of implementing contracted responsibility, the order of consideration is: first, guaranteeing the fulfillment of profits and taxes handed over to the state; second, the enterprise's transformation and development; and third, the increase in the collective welfare of workers and staff members and individual income. Thus, the interests of the three arrive at an objective unanimity, while complementing, promoting, and affecting each other. With a longer term of contracted responsibility, the enterprise, out of consideration of the staying power of its own development and long-range interests of its workers and staff members, will not lean to the individual interest, while distributing all the funds created and retained among its workers and staff members, nor will it arbitrarily spend them. Inevitably, they will continue to adopt new technology and technical know-how in pursuit of less input, more rapid turnout, and higher economic results. Problems that existed universally in past state-owned enterprises were: First, unwillingness to accept any tight plans; second, going all-out to demand investment, but failing to correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the state and the enterprise; and third, unwillingness to pursue technological progress. The enterprise mechanism set up by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Corporation in the wake of implementing the contracted responsibility system has resolved these bottlenecks rather satisfactorily.

### 'Pen Talk' Urges Building 'Civilized' Cities

HK0304095591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
25 Mar 91 p 5

[“Pen talk” under the heading “Only Socialism Can Develop China” by Dong Wande (5516 8001 1795),

deputy secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee: “Developing Spiritual Civilization Is the Core of Building a Civilized City”]

[Text] The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee pointed out: Building socialist spiritual civilization under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a major point of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We have rather profound feelings on this point over our more than two years' practice of building urban spiritual civilization in Shenyang City.

First, the city management pattern based on the coordinated development of “invisible” and material civilization is an effective way to build a civilized city.

Shenyang is not only an old city, but also a major heavy industrial city. Over many years in the past, urban construction was neglected and many longstanding problems remained unsettled. The state of urban management was not suited to economic construction. After the policy of reform and opening up was adopted, the contradictions between the city's appearance and prosperity and between its transportation capacity and the requirements of personnel and material movement became more outstanding. This added new difficulties to the work of building a civilized city, and also raised higher requirements for city management.

In order to settle various contradictions in practice, in June 1988 we set up a leading group responsible for Shenyang City's spiritual civilization building and urban management. The functional organ subordinate to the leading group is responsible for planning, coordinating, supervising, supporting, and organizing the urban management work of the whole city. Such an urban management pattern combines “invisible” and material construction, with the two sides complementing each other. The so-called “invisible” aspect of construction refers to ideological and moral construction and the cultivation of civilized attitudes and behavior among the people, while the material aspect of construction refers to the construction of infrastructural facilities and the formulation of management rules and systems. The new institution for city management brought about a new urban management pattern that integrates the development of spiritual civilization with city management, and integrates the building of a civilized sense with the building of a civilized environment. At the same time, this also brought the substance of city management to the rather “invisible” field of spiritual civilization. The primary requirement of various management systems is to cultivate civilized attitudes and behavior among the citizens so the management systems can be rooted in the fertile soil of civilized ideas and ideological construction and can promote the building of spiritual civilization effectively.

Practice shows that the new city management pattern based on the combination of “invisible” and material construction is favorable to the intensification of spiritual civilization development, is in keeping with the objective regularity in modern city management, is able to raise the level of

comprehensive coordination in city management, and is an effective way to create a civilized city.

Second, reinforcing the people's quality of being civilized is the fundamental way to create a civilized city.

In order to create a civilized city, the fundamental way is to reinforce the citizens' civilized mentality of creating a civilized environment.

To reinforce the citizen's quality of being civilized, it is first necessary to enhance their ideological and moral integrity. People's ideological and moral character finds expression in their behavior. In particular, people's behavior is fully reflected in various aspects of city management. Therefore, we set up standards for citizens' behavior in various links of city management, and took this as a concrete measure for building spiritual civilization. Through enhancing people's moral quality and strictly enforcing management rules and regulations, we have achieved results in solving problems and laying a solid foundation in city management.

The implementation of the citizen convention, the election of civilized citizens, the establishment of civilized citizen schools, and the formulation of the "Citizen Civilization Convention" on the basis of widely solicited public opinions constitute one of the concrete steps. In order to ensure the implementation of the convention, agreements were concluded between the residents of every neighborhood and the neighborhood committee. Examinations then were made regularly according to the terms of the agreements and conventions, and model citizens were elected at each level every year. The title "civilized citizen" was given by the authorities at the city and district levels to these model figures.

Another measure was to establish schools for bringing up civilized citizens. The schools constitute a permanent position for conducting civil education and cultivating the people's quality of being civilized. Practice has shown that the civilized citizens' schools not only play a positive role in promoting the enhancement of the citizens' quality of being civilized, but also provide a strong mental force and a favorable social environment for the smooth development of economic improvement-rectification and the in-depth reforms. So this measure is of special significance for keeping the overall situation stable.

The city also regularly elected civilized units and conducted education in trade ethics in order to improve the service quality. A civilized unit is composed of some civilized collectives, and a civilized collective is composed of civilized individuals. The activities of electing civilized units thus were organically combined with the work of fostering civilized attitudes and behavior of the citizens and enhancing their quality of being civilized.

Raising the level of trade ethics will promote the enhancement of the civilized quality of workers in various "window" trades, and their civilized behavior will play a significant exemplary role in promoting the enhancement of the civilized quality of the whole

society. In early 1990, we decided to take three years to give three months of trade ethics training to all employees in these "window" trades, and a unified examination was arranged for all those who received training. Certificates then were issued to those who passed the exam as the qualification proof for job appointments and promotions. At the same time, the activities of "standardizing the work," "creating first-class work and striving for the best results," and "electing outstanding workers" were unfolded in the "window" trades in order to promote the good-quality service competition. Intensive training thus was combined with day-to-day education and various competitions. Through trade ethics training, the activities of ensuring good-quality service were carried forward. The phenomena of "treating customers coldly, toughly, or harshly" decreased markedly. Some major problems related to the daily lives of the masses were initially mitigated. The irregular practices in various trades were basically checked. Civilized, warm, and active services had positive impact on the formation of civilized behavior among the citizens.

The formation of civilized conduct is a long evolutionary process of accumulation. At present, although there remain many unsatisfactory things in the general situation of city management, positive changes in the behavior of citizens still can be found in various small things and trivial matters. For example, the phenomena of littering, spitting, and piling things everywhere decreased markedly; the phenomenon of dropping things from high buildings decreased from 90 percent to 30 percent; the damage rate of urban public facilities decreased by 16 percent, and this resulted in reducing repair expenses by nearly 1 million yuan a year; and even Shenyang's football fans, who were well-known for their rudeness and riotous propensity in the past, also were praised for their civilized behavior in the country.

Third, bringing the advantages of the "carrier" activities into full play is a strong force for promoting the creation of a civilized city.

In a large city, many things should and can be done to benefit the contemporary people or the future generations and to serve the interests of the state as well. Such projects can be the "carrier" for advancing the building of spiritual civilization, which will not be something "invisible." Instead, spiritual civilization can be developed on the solid basis of activities with substantial content. The "carrier" activities can be carried out on a large scale, can produce a far-reaching influence, and can play an effective role in inspiring the people and boosting their morale. Therefore, in the practice of building a civilized city, we constantly paid attention to the full use of various "carrier" activities and the proper selection of the "carriers" without letting them off, thus solidly and steadily advancing the work of building a civilized city and achieving new results.

There was an open ditch in the south of this city, where flies and mosquitoes bred and a bad odor was emitted.

The ditch was a big problem in the urban environment, so we used the project of transforming the ditch as a "carrier" that attracted the participation of a large number of people, and the people's enthusiasm for "beautifying Shenyang and benefitting the public" was greatly aroused. Troops stationed in Shenyang, as well as cadres, students, and residents, totaling 2.44 million manhours, voluntarily worked to build a 17.5-kilometer-long channel that links seven parks and 10 intercession gardens, and forms a major feature of Shenyang's landscape.

In 1989, the Second National Youth Games were held in Shenyang, and we put forward the inspiring slogan of

"showing civilization to greet the Youth Games, building friendship in Shenyang." The masses in this city showed a full sense of responsibility and honor as the hosts, and actively worked to clean, decorate, and whitewash the old and damaged buildings, with a total floor space of more than 2 million square meters in 34 main streets, and to rebuild fences and walls with a total length of more than 70,000 meters. Thus, the city's appearance was changed in a short time, and became the best in many years. The beautified environment, good order, and good service in Shenyang were praised by all the more than 30 delegations to the Second National Youth Games.

## Central-South Region

### Shenzhen Security Bureau Cracks Down on Smugglers

OW0804210491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1503 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Shenzhen, April 8 (XINHUA)—The Shenzhen public security bureau dealt a heavy blow to smugglers last year by successfully prosecuting 308 cases and confiscating smuggled goods valued at over 95 million yuan (18 million U.S. dollars).

The bureau's border police patrol a large area of Chinese territorial water which in the past has been a known haven for smugglers from both inland China and Hong Kong. The job of the border police is now even more troublesome since smugglers have recently equipped themselves with much faster speedboats.

Undaunted, however, the border police use every means available to curb the illegal trade. During the first quarter of this year alone the police confiscated smuggled goods valued at over 27 million yuan (5.2 million U.S. dollars).

### Deng Hongxun Addresses Ceremony in Hainan

HK0804142091 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning [3 April], the unveiling ceremony for a statue of former PRC Honorary President Soong Ching-ling was solemnly held in (Gulu) Village, (Changxia) Town, Wenchang County, the late Soong's hometown.

Over 1,000 people attended the ceremony. They included provincial party, government, and military leading comrades, such as Deng Hongxun, Wang Yuefeng, Wei Zefang, Cao Wenhua, Zheng Zhang, Gong Pingqiu, and (Zhou Chunshan), as well as Feng Lingan, vice chairman of the Beijing-based Soong Ching-ling Foundation; (Chen Qingshan), a veteran cadre; (Zhou Chengtai), president of the Hong Kong Hainan Chamber of Commerce; (Huang Shouzhen), chairman of the board of Hong Kong Hainan Chamber of Commerce; people of all walks of life throughout the province; the late Comrade Soong Ching-ling's relatives; local cadres and masses; Overseas Chinese; Chinese with foreign nationalities; and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots who had returned from abroad to attend the statue unveiling ceremony. [passage omitted]

Deng Hongxun, provincial party committee secretary; Feng Lingan, vice chairman of the Beijing-based Soong Ching-ling Foundation; (Lin Fangmin), magistrate of Wenchang County; and (Zhou Chengtai), president of Hong Kong Hainan Chamber of Commerce, jointly unveiled the Soong Ching-ling statue. [passage omitted]

Comrade Deng Hongxun delivered a speech at the statue unveiling ceremony. After reviewing the late Comrade Soong Ching-ling's glorious life, he said: The late Comrade Soong Ching-ling was the pride of the Chinese

people as well as of the Hainan people. The erection of a statue to the late Comrade Soong Ching-ling is an excellent way to cherish the memory of her signal contributions and learn her revolutionary spirit. The statue also embodies the lofty respect for and the dear memory of the late Comrade Soong Ching-ling on the part of the Wenchang people, the people of Hainan Province, and Overseas Chinese.

Comrade Deng Hongxun said: As the country's largest special economic zone, Hainan is now exhibiting herself to the world in her new image characterized by in-depth reform and expanded opening up. The broad masses of cadres and masses throughout the province are currently working with one heart and one mind to attain this year's goals and fulfill the Eighth Five-Year Plan. We must exert our utmost to advocate the late Comrade Soong Ching-ling's revolutionary spirit, love the motherland and our hometowns, work hard in a down-to-earth manner, and contribute to building Hainan and our hometowns. Comrade Feng Lingan, Comrade (Lin Fangmin), and Mr. (Zhou Chengtai) also delivered speeches at the ceremony. [passage omitted]

### Xiong Qingquan Addresses Meeting on Plowing

HK0904031791 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Apr 91

[Text] Yesterday evening [4 April], the provincial party committee and government held an urgent telephone meeting, calling on party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province to mobilize immediately and concentrate their efforts on strengthening their leadership over spring plowing and doing various work for supporting agriculture to follow a down-to-earth manner in fighting well the battle of spring plowing.

The telephone meeting was presided over by provincial party Deputy Secretary Sun Wensheng. Provincial party Secretary Xiong Qingquan made an important speech at the meeting. He said: At present, the situation of agricultural production in our province is fairly good as a whole; however, there are still many problems. Leaders at all levels should have a sober understanding of all this. While talking about the present spring plowing, Xiong Qingquan pointed out the following four points:

1. Production should be increased and cadres should go down to grass-roots levels. Leaders and cadres at all levels should concentrate their efforts on grasping spring plowing and take it as a paramount task. The number of various kinds of meetings should be reduced. Cadres should get rid of too many meetings and documents, and go right to the front line of agricultural production to help peasants solve their practical problems and do practical, urgent, and difficult work for them.

2. We should make great efforts to invigorate the circulation of agricultural products. In particular, we should help those big specialized households which are engaged in planting solve their difficulties in selling agricultural products and buying agricultural means of production.

3. We should promptly provide peasant households with advance payment for purchase of grain and cotton, and agricultural credits to ensure that agricultural funds are used where they are needed most.

4. Departments in charge of agricultural materials and goods should be eager to meet the needs of peasants and do well in providing them with chemical fertilizer, farm chemicals, and plastic sheets for agricultural use. Departments in charge of commodity prices should make a major investigation of the prices of means of production to protect peasants' legitimate rights and interests.

Provincial Vice Governor Zhuo Kangning also addressed the meeting. He said: Presently, there are two things that merit our attention. First, in places where a good agricultural harvest was reaped last year, some cadres are blindly optimistic about this year's production, and have relaxed their efforts. They have relaxed the work of organizing production and assisting agriculture. Second, some comrades overestimate difficulties arising in the course of developing agriculture, and they lack confidence in overcoming difficulties and reaping a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

Therefore, we should guide cadres and the masses so that they can make a proper assessment of the agricultural situation. We should use the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to unify our thinking and actions. We should educate cadres and the masses so that they can take the interests of the whole into consideration, value the interests of the state above everything else, and shoulder heavy tasks in the course of fulfilling the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program.

He continued: At present, we should conscientiously implement various plans in the course of fulfilling the targets of increasing production and income. Most early rice seeds have been sown. Leaders at all levels and cadres in charge of agricultural technology should go right to the field to actively provide a guidance and service for growing hybrid rice and improved varieties. We should vigorously popularize the skills of transplanting cotton seedlings. We should conscientiously implement the plans and measures for planting and increasing production output of other cash crops including peanuts, sugarcane, and watermelon. In the meantime, we should set off an upsurge of collecting manure in spring.

Zhuo Kangning also stressed: Various localities and departments should conscientiously implement the spirit of the recently held provincial meeting on purchase and marketing to firmly grasp the work of purchasing agricultural products, especially grain, spring oil crops, and spring tea to protect and arouse peasants' enthusiasm. In the meantime, we should organize peasants to enter the circulation field to participate in business operations. We should make early preparations to do well the work of preventing floods and combating drought.

In conclusion, provincial party Deputy Secretary Sun Wensheng emphasized: Various localities should strengthen their leadership and guidance for spring ploughing, and fully arouse the enthusiasm of leading cadres at all levels. Leaders at all levels should develop an idea of promoting mass agricultural production.

Party and government leaders who attended the telephone meeting yesterday evening included Li Tiangeng, Yin Changmin, and others.

### Southwest Region

#### Guizhou's Liu Zhengwei Inspects Enterprises

HK0804130891 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 April 91

[Text] Provincial party Secretary Liu Zhengwei recently went to Liupanshui City for an on-the-spot investigation of the development situation of large and medium enterprises and comprehensive agricultural development projects.

On the morning of 1 April, after listening to reports by comrades of Liupanshui City CPC Committee and government, Comrade Liu Zhengwei urged them to continue to carry forward and consolidate their achievements during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, and implement well the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program, which have been promulgated in light of the spirit of the Sixth Provincial CPC Committee's Fifth Plenary Session, and Liupanshui's actual conditions.

From the afternoon of 1 April to the next day, Comrade Liu Zhengwei braved the wind and snow to inspect (Wangjiazhan) Coal Mine under Shuicheng Mining Bureau, (Wangjiazhan) Coal Cleaning Plant, and (Dahe) Coal Cleaning Plant in (Zhongshan) district, a Shuicheng Iron and Steel Company production workshop, a project providing people with food and clothing in (Yushe) district in Shuicheng County, and a project harnessing small rivers and lakes. He listened to detailed reports by local party and government cadres and responsible persons of large and medium enterprises. He extended cordial greetings to local cadres, workers, and peasants. He also answered relevant questions raised by the enterprises. He issued instructions on comprehensive agricultural development.

Those who accompanied Comrade Liu Zhengwei during the inspection included responsible persons of the provincial planning commission, coal department, and metallurgical department.

#### Guizhou Maps Out Antipoverty Strategy

HK0904043291 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Apr 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhu Baoxia]

[Text] Guizhou, a province in Southwest China which is classified as one of the country's most impoverished

regions, is mapping out a 10-year (1991-2000) strategy to improve the standard of living of the poverty-stricken population, CHINA DAILY learned yesterday.

In addition to plans to provide all Guizhou residents with enough food and clothing, said Wang Chaowen, governor of Guizhou, the provincial government has set targets for raising the annual income for each farmer to over 500 yuan (about \$100), and raising the individual ration of grain products to more than 250 kilograms.

Wang, now in Beijing attending the current session of the National People's Congress (NPC), is confident of fulfilling the above targets ahead of schedule.

The latest statistics reveal that although the average per capita annual income for farmers has increased from around 165 to 452 yuan over the past few decades, Guizhou, with a population of over 32 million, still has about 3 million residents living below the poverty line with an annual per capita income of less than 200 yuan. Of those 3 million, 60 percent are minorities.

According to Wang, the central government is to increase its annual loan for Guizhou's programme to support the poor from 100 million yuan (about \$19 million) to 160 million yuan (about \$31 million). The provincial and local governments will also allocate more than 100 million yuan for the work.

Wang further explained that about 100 million yuan is to be invested in "wenbao projects"—projects to provide the farmers with enough food and clothing, while the remaining funds will be spent to help farmers develop a diversified local economy and to expand township enterprises.

The provincial government is also to organize about 10,000 officials and agriculture technicians at various levels to go down to the grass-roots villages each year.

### Tibet Said Benefiting From Regional Autonomy

OW0804232691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1639 GMT 8 Apr 91

[“Tibet Enjoys Full Regional National Autonomy in China (Tibet's Today and Yesterday Backgrounder)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—As other four autonomous regions, Tibet has enjoyed full regional national autonomy in China.

Regional national autonomy in China basically has two implications. On the one hand, to implement regional national autonomy means, under the unified leadership of the central people's government and based on the principle of national equality, setting up organs of self-government in areas where minority people live in compact communities, and thus enabling the minorities themselves to become masters of their own destiny and to exercise their right to manage the local affairs of their own nationality.

The establishment of the minorities' rights of equality and national autonomy ensures the complete equality of the nationalities in respect to all their rights.

On the other hand, the areas of regional national autonomy, like other administrative areas, are administrative areas of the People's Republic of China and inalienable parts of the country.

Granted by the state, the autonomous rights of the regional national autonomous areas are local in nature, and refer to the rights of the organizations of self-government to administer the internal affairs of areas where minority people live in compact communities. The rights are a component of the integrated power system of the state, while the organizations of self-government at all levels which exercise the rights, like other local state organizations, are under the unified leadership of the central people's government.

The autonomous rights of national autonomous areas are social rights in a sense, and are exercised by the organization of self-government of a national autonomous area. The organization is the legal organization of a national autonomous area which empowers it to enjoy autonomous rights, and it is also the legal organization of all the people in the local area to exercise their democratic rights.

According to China's Constitution and the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities, in addition to exercising the authority invested in other local state organizations at the same levels, the organizations of self-government of national autonomous areas have the rights to administer local affairs involving politics, economy, culture and all other aspects of social development. Their rights include:

—formulating autonomy regulations and specific regulations in accordance with local political, economic, and cultural characteristics;

—enforcing state laws and policies in accordance with the actual situation in the locality. This includes: organizations of self-government of national autonomous areas have the power to adopt special policies and flexible measures to speed up local economic and cultural development, as long as they do not contravene the Constitution and the law. If decisions, decrees and instructions of the higher-level state departments do not suit the autonomous localities, the organizations of self-government may alter or simply not implement them, provided that they have the approval of the higher-level government department;

—administering local finance and planning local economic development;

—protecting, exploiting and making use of local natural resources according to the law;

—administering local education, science, culture, public health, and sports, protecting and caring for local cultural relics, and developing local culture;

—guaranteeing the freedom of the nationalities to use and develop their own languages. Organizations of self-government of national autonomous areas have the right to use one or more local languages in current use in performing their own duties. In the course of trying cases and procuratorial work, the people's procuratorates in the national autonomous areas shall guarantee citizens the right of using the languages of their own minorities to conduct lawsuit.

—the chairman and vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the people's congress of a national autonomous area shall be citizens of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned; and the administrative head of an autonomous region, prefecture or county shall be a citizen of the nationality, or of one of the nationalities, exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned.

The above rights form and kernel [as received] of regional national autonomy, and are an important embodiment of national minorities exercising their rights of administering state and local affairs, and also an important aspect of the contemporary Chinese democratic and political development.

### More Than 20 Local Laws, Regulations Enacted

OW0904114091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0917 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)—Up to now, the People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region has adopted and enacted more than 20 local laws and regulations.

Some of the specific regulations concern politics, social and economic development, marriage, education, language, administration of justice, and protection of forests, grasslands, wild animals and natural resources.

These regulations bear the distinctive characteristics of Tibetan regional national autonomy.

With respect to political power, it is clearly stipulated that the number of Tibetan deputies and deputies of other ethnic minority groups to the people's congresses at every level in Tibet must not be less than 80 percent of the total.

Organizations of self-government at all levels have the authority "to protect relics and sites with historical, artistic or scientific value and to administer religious work."

In regard to language, it is emphasized that it is necessary to learn, use and develop the Tibetan language and gradually to give first place to its use.

As for judicature, due to the vast expanse of the region and inconveniences of communications and travel in Tibet, some clear-cut suitable regulations were drawn up to prolong the time limit for handling criminal cases and for the examination and approval of cases.

The formulation and implementation of the local laws and regulations provide an important legal guarantee for the Tibetans to exercise their democratic rights and for local social, economic and cultural development.

### Prefecture in Yunnan Cracks Down on Drugs

HK0604072091 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
6 Apr 91 p 3

[By staff reporter Wang Rong]

[Text] China's war on drug trafficking has taken on new proportions in Dehong Prefecture in the southeastern frontier province of Yunnan, an area which has become one of China's largest opium and heroin trafficking regions.

Bordering the notorious Golden Triangle in Southeast Asia, officials in Dehong have become alerted to the considerable increase in young addicts in the past four years, and the Dehong government has tried to help the young addicts recover from their dependency as part of the anti-drug campaign.

According to Jin Degui, vice-secretary of the prefecture's Party committee, a total of 6,851 addicts, or 43 per cent of the addicts in the prefecture, were successfully treated in 1,249 local drug-rehabilitation centres last year.

About 40 per cent of those treated were heroin addicts, the others were addicted to opium, from which heroin is abstracted.

Another 100 addicts were able to give up their habits on their own last year, according to Jin. Of the rehabilitated addicts, only 10 per cent are estimated to return to drugs, says Jin.

The drug-rehabilitation centres started using a newly invented traditional Chinese medicinal soup and an injection to aid in the therapy.

The new pain-free therapy is said to be "more acceptable to addicts and more effective." It kills heroin craving in a 10-day to one month period.

The drug-rehabilitation project cost the Dehong government 1.2 million yuan last year, according to Jin.

Treatment at the Dehong centres costs 200 to 300 yuan per person, including medicine and food and lodging, Jin said, since most of the addicts have drained their savings to buy heroin at a price of 50 to 60 yuan per gram.

The cost in similar centres in Kunming, the provincial capital, is up to 1,000 yuan for each addict.

Drug-rehabilitation centres for young people are a lenient means of dealing with drug addicts compared with labour centres, Jin said. But chronic, adult addicts and the addict-turned thieves, burglars or prostitutes are sentenced in line with the criminal law and relevant regulations.

"We've issued three such regulations regarding drug addiction in the past two years," he added.

For those who have completed treatment at a centre, they must sign a pledge stating that they will not use drugs again before they are allowed to return home. Afterward, they, like everybody else, will be under the supervision of a network of anti-drug organization at the county, township, village and family level. Family members are their constant supervisors and are supposed to send them back to the centres if they start using drugs again.

Today's parents face few more serious threats than that of their children becoming drug addicted. For residents of Dehong, heroin is sold in the markets just across the border.

Teenagers, curious by nature and exposed to the luring "No 4"—nickname local people use for heroin—are often the first to fall victim to the white powder.

Furthermore, drug dealers have been using Dehong as a trafficking centre and as a result the number of drug addicts in Dehong climbed from 31 in 1983 to the current estimate of over 10,000. Some 80 per cent of today's addicts are young and middle-aged people, according to Jin.

The number of heroin addicts have risen sharply since 1986 when the heroin industry boomed in the neighboring country and more heroin was smuggled across the border to Dehong. Last year 1,000 kilograms of heroin were brought across the border to Dehong, according to Jin.

Some 200 people have died from drug abuse in Dehong. Now that 80 per cent of the heroin addicts there use syringes, often unsterilized, Dehong is also seeing a rise in the number of people who test positive for the HIV virus.

## North Region

### Beijing Mayor Addresses Enterprise Meeting

SK0904092491 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
17 Mar 91 p 1

[By reporter Wang Zengmin (3769 1073 3046) and trainee Chen Xiaochun (7115 0879 2504); "Open Wider to the Outside World, Carry Out Adjustment, Increase Benefits, and Promote Development"]

[Excerpts] At the municipal conference on township enterprises held on 16 March, Mayor Chen Xitong said: "The output value of township enterprises accounted for one-third of the total industrial output value of the municipality at the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. It should account for 50 percent by the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period." He encouraged the participants to do their work bravely, raise the quality of township enterprises, increase their output, and actively develop export-oriented enterprises and the three types of joint ventures. [passage omitted]

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the township enterprises of our municipality increased their total income from 5.21 billion yuan to 17.04 billion yuan, and their total profits from 860 million yuan to 1.99 million

yuan. In the five years, their total income, profits, and industrial output value increased by 26.7, 18.3, and 32.3 percent, respectively, on average every year. The industrial output value of township and village enterprises rose from 10 percent in the total industrial output value of the municipality to 29.9 percent, amounting to one third of the total. In the five years, the municipality's net increase in its industrial output value totaled 23 billion yuan, of which one half came from township enterprises.

The output value of township enterprises accounted for one third of the total industrial output value of the municipality at the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, and their goal for the Eighth Five-Year Plan period is to make their output value equal to that of urban industrial enterprises. By the last year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, their industrial output value should reach 30 billion yuan, total income 32 billion yuan, total profits 3.3 billion yuan, and volume of goods provided for export 6 billion yuan. Aiming at attaining this goal, the conference participants presented the general principle for township enterprise development as opening wider to the outside world, carrying out adjustment, increasing benefits, and promoting development.

Mayor Chen Xitong gave an important speech at the conference. He pointed out: First, township enterprises are a specific manifestation of socialism with Chinese characteristics. At present, township enterprises should not only be consolidated and improved but also greatly developed. They should have a free hand in development as long as they do not affect state plans, and can find a market for their products and guarantee the supplies of raw materials, water, and electricity. The municipal agricultural office called on our municipality's township enterprises to increase their output value and income by 15 percent both during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. As long as they have the ability, they may achieve a 25-percent or greater increase.

Second, township enterprises should make more efforts to improve their product quality. Not only should they increase their output value from one-third to one-half in the total industrial output value of the municipality, but also they should affect a great change in their product quality and produce fine-quality and brand-name products that sell well at home and abroad.

Third, township enterprises should greatly develop the export-oriented economy. At present, more than 600 township enterprises are exporting their products. Township enterprises should make more efforts to open up the domestic and world markets. We hope that the number of export-oriented enterprises will double the planned target this year. The current international situation and objective conditions are very good. Township enterprises should seize the opportunity to make new progress. Meanwhile, they should establish enterprise groups to increase their competitive edges. [passage omitted]

### Committee To Consolidate 'Stable Situation'

OW0804213991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1546 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA)—Beijing, China's capital city, recently established a committee to oversee the control of public security.

The committee chairman Li Qiyan, who is also the deputy secretary of the city's Communist Party committee, said that the aim of the 45 member committee, which was formed in accordance with instructions from the Communist Party Central Committee, is to consolidate the stable situation in Beijing.

Li said that to maintain a good social order is a long-run task and needs comprehensive efforts. Therefore, he said, all the means that have proven useful will continue to be used in the future.

Similar committees will also be formed in counties and districts under the city, according to Li.

### Beijing Municipal Educational Conference Ends

SK0804130091 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
15 Mar 91 p 1

[By reporter Ma Guifang (3341 2710 5364): "It Is Necessary To Create First-Grade Work in the Capital's Education Undertakings"]

[Text] "Emancipating minds, deepening reform, and pushing the capital's education undertakings to a new level," was the major task for this year's education work proposed by the municipal education work conference which was held on 14 March. Comrades Chen Xitong and He Dongchang made speeches at the conference.

On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, Deputy Mayor Lu Yucheng delivered a work report at the conference. In reviewing the achievements in the municipality's education work during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, he said: "During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, gratifying and profound changes took place in the municipal education undertakings. All sorts of education developed steadily and a basic pattern with the characteristics of the capital was initially formed. The reform of the education management system was deepened continuously, education input increased unceasingly, teaching conditions improved, guiding ideology for running schools was gradually straightened out, and the building of ranks of teachers was strengthened; however, further raising the education level has remained the most important and fundamental problem in all levels and all kinds of education which must be solved urgently. The municipality's rural education has remained weak and the education structure is not quite rational. Strengthening the building of ranks of backbone teachers and young teachers is an extremely urgent task."

In his report, Lu Yucheng pointed out: During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the general guidelines for the municipality's education work are: Consider comprehensively implementing the party's education principles, adhering to the socialist teaching orientation and actively raising education quality as the central tasks, deepen education reform, strengthen the building of ranks of teachers, optimize the education structure, continue to increase education input, enable the capital's education undertakings to enter a new level, and lay a solid foundation for realizing the fighting objectives which the central authorities have proposed for developing education work by the end of this century.

Lu Yucheng stressed: "Emancipating minds is the key for realizing all fighting objectives and tasks set for the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and the principal condition for making this year's work a success." He listed six major manifestations of inadequate emancipation of thinking in the practice of education work and called on leaders at all levels and the broad masses of education workers to grasp the key points and weak links in the development of educational undertakings, and to find a way out in the course of reform.

Lu Yucheng noted: The key points of education work for 1991 are to further strengthen ideological and political education as well as moral education, unswervingly and continuously advance the reform of the internal management system of schools, continue to accelerate the pace of developing rural education undertakings, actively strengthen skilled workers' education, and conscientiously formulate the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program for education undertakings. He announced that to strengthen the building of the Marxist theoretical and educational contingents of institutions of higher learning in the capital and the study of integrating theory with practice, the municipal government has decided to establish special funds this year for training teachers, conducting teaching research, and commending outstanding teachers. While improving the first military training base built last year, institutions of higher learning should accelerate the building of the second military training base and put it into operation in July this year. Middle schools should accelerate the building of five labor and military training bases in outer suburban counties, and gradually institutionalize and standardize labor education, technical ability education and national defense education.

In his speech, Mayor Chen Xitong first extended greetings and thanks to comrades on the education front who made good achievements through hard work during the past year on behalf of the municipal party committee and government. He stressed: Beijing is the political and cultural center of the whole country. Its status as capital has called for efforts to make its education the top grade in the whole country and the most advanced in the world. Party and government leaders of various districts and counties should continue to strengthen leadership over education work, continue to uphold the system of making leaders at all levels keep contacts with schools.

and develop education to a further extent. All social circles should also actively support education, and continue to do practical things in favor of education. On the basis of doing 10 practical things in favor of education for six years running, the municipal government will make continued efforts to do 10 practical things for the education sector again this year.

In his speech, Comrade He Dongchang expressed hope that Beijing would further grasp the building of the ranks of teachers, train ranks of teachers who are both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient, deepen education reform, raise education quality, and raise the capital's education work to a new level.

Wang Jialiu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over yesterday's conference. Zhang Chengxian, Jiao Ruoyu, Bai Jiefu, Li Chen, Li Zhijian, Xia Qinlin, Huang Chao, Feng Mingwei, Xu Jialu, Li Bokang, and Tie Ying, and other leaders attended the conference. Responsible persons of some democratic parties, including Mei Xiangming, Wang Qihong, and Mei Zuyan, the municipality's special education inspectors, representatives of some municipal deputies and members of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were also invited to attend the conference.

### Xing Chongzhi Discusses Rural Development

SK0904001991 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 10 Mar 91 p 1

[“Excerpts” of speech by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, at the provincial rural work conference on 9 March: “View From the Angle of Development, Lay a Good Foundation, and Firmly Attend to Implementation”]

[Text]

#### 1. View From the Angle of Development and Ensure Scaling New Heights in the Rural Economy

Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our province has made rapid progress in the rural economy. The total output value of the rural society rose from 15.1 billion yuan in 1980 to 86.5 billion yuan in 1990. Of this, the total agricultural output value rose from 9.7 billion yuan to 35.1 billion yuan, the total grain output rose from 15.5 billion kg to 22.75 billion kg, the cotton output rose from 245 million kg to 570 million kg, the output of oil-bearing crops rose from 450 million kg to 750 million kg, the total income of town and township enterprises rose from 3.8 billion yuan to 55.6 billion yuan, the total income of other trades doubled or redoubled, and the net income of the peasants rose from 175 yuan to 621 yuan. In the past 10 years, including the three years of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, our province scored aforementioned achievements in developing the rural economy. The achievements were actually encouraging and did not come easily; however, never must we be in a state of paralysis and laxness. We

must understand that the fundamental problems affecting the rural economic development, particularly agricultural development, have not been completely solved yet. Approaching it from a long-term point of view, we know that the rural situation is quite grim. Thus, the people from higher levels downward across the province, particularly prefectural and county party committees and governments, should view things from the angle of development; concentrate energy and efforts; work with perseverance to grasp the rural economy, particularly agricultural production; and strive to promote the rural economy to a new level. By 1995 and 2000, on the premise of bringing the population growth rate under strict control, the province should ensure the production of 24.5 billion and 28 billion kg of grain, 800 million kg and 1 billion kg of cotton, 900 million kg and 1.1 billion kg of oil-bearing crops, and make new headway in fishing, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishing, industry, commerce, and transportation, construction, and service trades, particularly town and township enterprises, that play a role as the pillar of the modernization.

#### 2. Lay a Good Foundation and Make New Breakthroughs in Several Key Work Tasks

We should make new breakthroughs in the following five basic work tasks in order to promote the province's agriculture and rural economy to a new level.

First, we should make a new breakthrough in setting up the rural socialized service system. The overall service provided by the rural economic cooperatives is the foundation of the rural socialized service system. Over 90 percent of the province's villages have set up economic cooperatives; however, the villages that are actually able to offer effective services before, during, and after production only amount to one-fifth to one-third. So, we should be determined to help the village-level economic cooperatives perfect the system of linking centralized management with decentralized management and make three years of efforts to ensure that all villages will be provided with services. Meanwhile, each and every county should select one or two readily marketable farm products that can produce a major impact on the local commodities, set up stable marketing channels, and make efforts to basically establish a serialized service network of making production, supply, and marketing a coordinate process and linking counties with townships and villages. We should continue to adopt the policies to support and develop the civilian-run specialized associations and societies, to help them steadily keep contacts with scientific research units and supply and marketing cooperatives, and to make them become a major part of the rural socialized service system.

Second, we should make a new breakthrough in invigorating agriculture with science and technology and comprehensively developing agriculture. In the next three to five years, we should rely on scientific and technological progress to strengthen the construction of bases for cultivating improved seeds and saplings as well as fine breeds of small fish, and to popularize the successfully tested skills of applying different fertilizers according to

different directions, scientifically using water, and cultivating plants in plastic shelters. When increasing the total output of farm products, we should pay particular attention to upgrading the quality of products, improving the product mix, and gradually forming a high-yield, top-quality, low-cost, and highly efficient agricultural production system. We should vigorously develop vocational and technical education; make a unified plan for developing agriculture, science, and education; do a good job in training school graduates in the rural areas; and strive to upgrade the quality of the peasants. We should persistently attend to the development of conventional agriculture and the planned development of agricultural projects. Upland, mountainous, and plain areas should give full scope to the advantages of giving first consideration to planned projects in the sphere of distributing capital and goods, persistently fulfill the development plan in high quality and with high efficiency, display their roles as development zones in guiding agricultural development, and strive to make great development in the range and quality of using agricultural resources.

Third, we should make a new breakthrough in developing agricultural capital construction projects with the focus on farmland water conservancy projects. The financial departments at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels should increase the input to agriculture with each passing year, set up and perfect the capital and labor accumulation mechanism dominated by the peasants, and realistically do several key practical deeds in the farmland capital construction field. For instance, transform a certain amount of low- and middle-yield farmland; develop and utilize some new resources suitable to the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery; develop mountainous areas in the northern part of the province, develop sandy beaches and sandy wasteland in the central areas of the province, and improve saline-alkali soil in the southern part of the province so as to basically change our province's agricultural production conditions; develop, in a well-planned and reasonable manner, groundwater; build water-saving projects; make barren hills and beaches green; improve the ecological environment; upgrade the disaster-fighting capability; increase high- and stable-yield farmland; build a group of bases engaged in the production of readily marketable agricultural, forestry, livestock, and sideline, and fishery products; and appropriately build some infrastructural facilities.

Fourth, we should make a new breakthrough in building grass-roots organizations with party branches as the nucleus. This year, we should focus our efforts on grasping four tasks: First, apply the method of consolidating the party branches in the state of weakness and laxness, particularly those in the state of paralysis and semiparalysis, and to readjust their leading bodies. After that, county and township party committees should strengthen the supervision over the building of village-level leading bodies. We should not wait until problems pile up before we try to solve them. Second, generally set

up a system to publicize financial affairs and villages' administrative work. All villages should build "boards and walls to publicize financial and village administrative affairs." It is necessary to put up notices to publicize the affairs that the people show great concern with, such as the revenues and expenditures of the collectives, housing distribution, and family planning work. Third, generally set up party members' service centers and villagers' groups to solve the problems due to the divorce between village and household affairs. Fourth, the villages where conditions are ripe should set up economic cooperatives and also promulgate rules for these cooperatives, and standardize the cooperative system so as to effectively carry out various work.

Fifth, we should make a new breakthrough in developing the rural spiritual civilization with the focus on socialist ideological education. Socialist ideological education must embody the keynotes of stability, encouragement, reforms, and development. Through education, we should stabilize the party's basic policies toward the rural areas and put the people at ease. We should solve the pressing problems that the grass-roots cadres and the peasants have great complaints about so as to satisfy and encourage them. It is necessary to deepen the rural reform with the focus on developing agricultural socialized services, perfecting the system of linking centralized management with decentralized management, and enlivening the circulation channels. It is also necessary to further develop the rural economy. Only when we persistently do so can we actually achieve success in conducting socialist ideological education, consolidating the socialist front, having a firm belief in socialism, and making a new change in the appearances of the rural areas.

### 3. Strengthen Leadership, and Unfailingly Grasp Implementation of Various Tasks

Through the current national and provincial conferences on the rural work, we have further defined the tasks, priorities, and basic principles and policies regarding rural work. The key to this work at the moment is that party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen leadership, improve work styles, unfailingly grasp implementation of various tasks, and be sure to yield results from this work.

We should concentrate our energy on grasping priorities. Leading organs at all levels, particularly organs of higher levels as well as party committees and governments at the county level, should not only make good arrangements for and give consideration to the rural work, but also should accurately choose major directions, stress priorities, and concentrate time and leaders' efforts on fighting and winning every battle to make progress.

We should grasp coordination by following a center. To boost agriculture and rural economy, we must achieve success in the "general chorus," and win the general war. All departments should, under the unified leadership of local party committees and governments, adopt an

overall point of view, accurately select their own positions, do what should be done whenever it has been decided, and voluntarily solve problems which fall within their spheres without shifting the responsibility onto others, without any delay, and without affecting the work adversely.

We should go deep into the grass-roots areas to do concrete deeds. Leaders at all levels should begin with themselves to continuously step out of state organs and really go deep into the grass-roots areas by such methods as conducting investigation and study of special subjects, remaining in grass-roots units to assume responsibility for their work, and remaining in grass-roots units to temper themselves while retaining their original posts. They should more frequently go to poor and backward townships and villages as well as old revolutionary base areas, minority areas, mountain areas, and upland areas to experience and observe the condition of the people, and should help grass-roots cadres, peasants, and the masses solve problems. They should be good at understanding the real situation, and be brave in telling the truth. They should report not only good news but also bad news, and should resolutely oppose and overcome such unhealthy practices as catching sight of only achievements but not worries, being reluctant to report bad news, and even making false reports. Through investigation and study, they should truly gain a clear idea of the situation, accurately find problems, and map out plans and measures to solve problems one after another in order to promote the constant development of rural economy.

We should define duties and grasp supervision. By centering on the priorities of this year's rural work, we should establish at each level the rigorous system of quota management and responsibility and the system of personal responsibility to make each and every item of work undertaken by persons concerned. At the same time, we should accordingly strengthen the system of quota examination for all items of work, strengthen supervision and examination of work, and actually attain the goal of rewarding the superior and punishing the inferior.

We should cut down on the "mountains of documents" and "loads of meetings." In March and April this year, there will be a few more meetings because the province is required to implement the guidelines of the meetings held by pertinent departments at higher levels and because the province's work in some fields needs to be arranged. After this period, the province will no longer hold large meetings in general so that leaders at both higher and lower levels will be able to expend still more energy and time to go deep into the grass roots to tackle practical problems.

At the fourth session of the second plenary session held by the provincial party committee not long ago, it was stressed that this year efforts should be made to win the first battle of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program. To win this first battle, agriculture should develop before others. We hope that the whole province will work hard with one heart and one mind in order to make a solid step every year

in comprehensively invigorating rural economy, and making it embark on a new stage.

### Secretary Wang Qun Inspects Xilin Gol League

SK0704043791 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 91

[Text] During his investigation tour in the rural and pastoral areas of Xilin Gol League, Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, emphatically pointed out: To modernize animal husbandry, we should first upgrade the quality of the people involved in it. We should proceed from the actual conditions of the region to accelerate the pace of readjusting the educational structure. At the same time as grasping the basic education, we should make the development of secondary vocational and technical education prominent.

From 26 to 31 March, Comrade Wang Qun and his entourage, braving wind and snow and travelling over 1,000 km, successively went deep to Zhengxiangbai Banner, Xilin Hot City, Aershan Oil Field, Abagnar Banner, Sonid Left Banner, (Tangshanneer) (iron ore) site, and Sonid Right Banner to conduct investigations and study and to guide the work on the spot.

After holding talks with cadres of banners, counties, sumu, gacha, and villages, and after going deep among some peasants' and shepherds' households to understand their production and living conditions, Wang Qun said: Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, Xilin Gol League has made great achievements in developing animal husbandry. The next step the league should take is to increase economic results. At the same time as breeding animals through constructive means and grasping the construction of infrastructural facilities, we should take the path of breeding animals scientifically. In areas where conditions permit we should develop rationally scaled and intensive livestock farming and strive to achieve high results from livestock production with less investment.

Regarding the issue of how to modernize animal husbandry, Wang Qun pointed out: To modernize animal husbandry, we should first upgrade the quality of the people involved in it. The people are above everything else in terms of breeding animals through constructive means and scientifically, developing intensive livestock farming, seeking rationally scaled results, and strengthening operations and management. Some of our shepherds are very diligent; however, we must not only rely on their diligent and simple labor to upgrade the efficiency of animal husbandry and labor productivity. So, we must master the ability of doing complicated work. We should understand operations, be familiar with management, know the market economy, guide commodity production, master scientific management, and breed animals with scientific methods. The key to making achievements in this regard hinges on the quality of the people. To upgrade the people's quality, we should first attend to education. There are many channels and

methods for upgrading the quality of the people; however, the fundamental way is to grasp education. At present, we should accelerate the readjustment of the educational structure. At the same time as grasping the basic education, we should vigorously strengthen the secondary vocational and technical education.

Wang Qun said: Nothing can be accomplished if we divorce ourselves from reality. Education should be developed in line with the actual conditions of the nation, the region, and localities. Skilled persons should be developed in line with demands.

Comrade Wang Qun also repeatedly stressed the necessity to solve the problems relating to overall services. He pointed out: Providing socialized services before, during, and after agricultural and livestock production is a task of extreme urgency. Only when such auxiliary services as funds, technology, information, and markets are guaranteed can the development of the commodity economy in the rural and pastoral areas be promoted vigorously. Whether or not we can solve the problems relating to overall services is a great matter in the protection of the peasants' and shepherds' interests, the key to deepening the reform of the pastoral areas, and a requirement for promoting agricultural and livestock production to a new level.

### **Names of Appointments in Tianjin Listed**

SK0904005491 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese  
13 Mar 91 p 2

[Namelist of personnel appointments and removals adopted at the 24th Standing Committee meeting of the municipal People's Congress on 12 March 1991]

[Text] Chen Hongjiang [7115 3163 3068] was appointed as chairman of the general office under the municipal people's government; Li Yongwu [2621 0516 2976], director of the municipal chemical industrial bureau; and Sun Hailin [1327 3189 7791], director of the municipal tourist administration. Xu Chengmin was removed from the post of chairman of the general office of the municipal government; and Xiang Bopeng, the post of director of the municipal chemical industrial bureau.

Zhang Dequan [1728 1795 6898] was appointed as chief procurator of the municipal people's sub-procuratorate and as member of the sub-procuratorial commission. He was also removed from the post of deputy chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate and of member of the municipal people's procuratorial committee. Chang Wei was removed from the post of chief procurator of the municipal people's sub-procuratorate and member of the sub-procuratorial commission. Wang Xiangtian and Li Yuan were removed from the post of members of the judicial committee of the municipal higher people's court.

### **Northeast Region**

#### **Jilin Secretary Chairs Meeting on Honesty**

SK0904080091 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Comrade He Zhukang chaired a Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee on the afternoon of 5 April to hear a report of the leading group for administrative honesty of the provincial party committee on the province's work to improve party style and administrative honesty, to analyze the situation in the work, to summarize basic experiences, and to make arrangements for further strengthening the work.

It was noted at the meeting: In line with the arrangements and requirements of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province have adopted a series of major policies to improve party style and administrative honesty since the sixth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, and achieved fairly good results. With the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee as the major course, and in connection with their specific conditions, they organized leading bodies at all levels to conduct repeated study of the series of important instructions of the party Central Committee on opposing corruption and advocating honesty. As a result, they enhanced their sense of responsibility and urgency toward improvement of party style and administrative honesty, and created a situation in which the entire party attached importance to party style and administrative honesty. Based on the actual conditions of our province, focusing on the main subject of strengthening the party-populace ties, and aiming at promoting stability, developing the economy, and strengthening party building, which meet public interests, they put forward a general principle that leading organs and leading cadres should take the lead in carrying out practical work to solve the notorious cases which the masses are concerned about step by step in a selective manner. They strengthened the overall guidance of the work to improve party style and administrative honesty, implemented the principle of setting strict demands on the party, the government, and themselves and, starting with the efforts to investigate and handle law and discipline breaches, promoted the anticorruption struggle in both range and quality. Aiming at making improvements, they strove to explore and establish a mechanism for restraint to reduce and even eliminate corrupt phenomena, and led the work to improve party style and administrative honesty to extend to higher-level departments and to develop in quality. They strengthened the means of supervision, established measures to implement them and, focusing on implementing the decision of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee's detailed regulations for implementation, launched [words indistinct], thus promoting the implementation of the various tasks of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee for

improving party style and administrative honesty. New progress was made in resolving the issues about which the masses were concerned, such as investigations of the housing distribution of party and government organs, correction of arbitrary levies of fares, fines, and donations, correction of the unhealthy trends in some trades and departments, cleaning-up of rural financial work, improvement of party style in enterprises, and the effort to remain clean and honest. The party's fine traditions and work styles were restored and further developed, and the party-populace and cadre-populace ties were improved. In their effort to improve party style and administrative honesty, party committees at all levels always paid attention to the following basic issues. First, they made repeated efforts to solve the problems in the understanding, attitude, and determination to lead persons at all levels. Second, they always set their sights on promoting economic development. Third, they regarded the work to improve party style and administrative honesty as a systems engineering project, and strove to have a good command of its relationship with other departments, and with the law governing their own efforts to carry out the project. Fourth, they attached importance to effecting a permanent solution; always put improvement of the party's ideological level first; conducted in-depth education on opposition of bourgeois liberalization and individualism, and on the sense of respect for discipline; and, in their world outlook, laid a solid ideological foundation for opposing corruption and maintaining honesty.

It was noted at the meeting: Our province has scored some achievements and accumulated some experiences in the work to improve party style and administrative honesty, but we should not overestimate them. We should remain clear-headed in order to understand the existing problems. Some leading comrades wavered in embracing the idea of attending to the two civilizations simultaneously. Others failed to carry out practical work. Some of the achievements already scored were not consolidated, some problems remained unsolved, and weak links existed. Some problems were not fully exposed and handled, and some deep-seated ones had yet to be solved. Gambling existed to a serious extent in some localities. The masses still had many complaints about the arbitrary levies of fares, fines, and donations, and the unhealthy trends in some trades and departments.

It was emphasized at the meeting: Party committees and governments at all levels should attach great importance to the important work to improve party style and administrative honesty, and make concerted efforts to achieve success in it. They should continue to implement the various regulations of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee on administrative honesty, solve one by one the problems that the masses are dissatisfied with, consolidate their achievements, improve their work quality, brave the way forward, raise the province's work to improve party style and administrative honesty to a new level, and ensure the stability

of the overall situation, and the smooth progress in fulfilling the tasks for the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

First, they should make further efforts to explore the best way to coordinate the work to improve party style and administrative honesty with economic work. They should persist in building the two civilizations simultaneously, achieve good results in both, and reflect the principle of building the two civilizations simultaneously in the entire process of economic construction and the work to oppose corruption and advocate honesty, so that they can be combined well, promote each other, and develop in a coordinated manner.

Second, they should further deepen the reform of systems, with the focus on establishing necessary systems. They should improve the systems and regulations on administrative honesty that have already been issued so that they can become more scientific and standardized, and coordinate with one another.

Third, focusing on economic construction, they should improve and strengthen the work to handle cases. Through the investigation and handling of cases, they should help the units that committed the cases in summarizing experiences and lessons, reforming and improving their rules and regulations, strengthening management, and improving their work. Through the investigation and handling of typical cases, they should particularly solve the problems that may become tendencies so that the work to handle specific cases can play a greater role in ensuring and promoting the healthy development of reform and economic construction.

Fourth, they should further strengthen the various supervisory measures. They should unify inner-party supervision, supervision of diligent administration, ideological supervision, supervision by the masses, and mobilize supervision to develop the role of supervision as a whole.

Fifth, they should further strengthen the work to rectify departments. In the rectification of departments, they should first rectify provincial-level leading organs successfully by solving their problems, making efforts to achieve real results, and avoiding formalism. Through the rectification, they should effect a notable change in the departments' concept of service, mental outlook, discipline enforcement, work styles, and work efficiency.

Sixth, in coordination with the activities to mark the 70th CPC founding anniversary, they should give wide publicity to the party's fine traditions and work styles to develop healthy trends.

Seventh, they should do a better job in (education) on the current situation. They should conscientiously summarize the experiences and lessons, improve the methods, and raise the levels of education.

### Quan Shuren on Invigorating Liaoning's Economy

SK0604035591 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 5 April, more than 30 veteran comrades who had one time fought or worked in Liaoning, and some comrades of the older generation, who had never worked in Liaoning but have a deep understanding of Liaoning's progress and development, gathered together at Liaoning Hotel in Beijing to participate in the forum on the great matter of rejuvenating Liaoning, sponsored by some provincial leading comrades.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, chaired the forum. He said: The tasks ahead of Liaoning covered in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program of the central authorities are extremely arduous. It is necessary to solve such problems as invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, readjusting the industrial structure, continuously deepening reforms and carrying out the policy of opening the province to the outside world, further developing agriculture, and alleviating the strained financial resources. The party as a whole and all people of the province should first do their jobs well. Meanwhile, we also need the [words indistinct] of old leaders and old comrades. They have to think of ways, make suggestions, and point out ways.

Yue Qifeng, governor of the provincial government, gave a report at the forum.

He first affirmed the achievements made by Liaoning in the past. Particularly, during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, the province made rapid economic and social development, made improvements in the people's livelihood, noticeably enhanced its economic strength, and scored greater achievements in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations; however, Liaoning is confronted with economic [words indistinct]. The problems concerning enterprises' [words indistinct] operation have existed for a long time. A normal technological transformation mechanism has not been set up yet. We fail to strike a balance between supply and demand. The proportional relationship between major sectors of the national economy has not [words indistinct]. As a result, difficulties are directly exposed under the major environment of improving economic environment and rectifying the economic order.

Regarding the issue of how to develop the economy of Liaoning, Governor Yue Qifeng maintained: Encouraging existing enterprises to apply advanced technological equipment and advanced production techniques, making scientific research, and tackling major production problems is a pressing matter of the moment, a major strategic task in the coming 10 years, and the only way to restore Liaoning's economic vitality. We must concentrate on the human, financial, and material resources that can be concentrated, and launch a general war of technological transformation. Through technological transformation, we should promote technological progress, increase foreign exchange earnings from

exports of products, send a number of enterprises and products to international markets, stabilize and expand the foundation for opening the province to the outside world, and enliven local industry and town and township enterprises. We should rely on the development of town and township enterprises to increase the input to agriculture; and attend to the development of agriculture, playing a role as the foundation of the national economy. By so doing will Liaoning possibly develop itself along with a favorable cycle.

Governor Yue Qifeng hoped that veteran comrades would think of ways, make suggestions, and point out ways to help invigorate Liaoning's economy. [passage omitted]

Quan Shuren expressed his heartfelt thanks to the veteran comrades in Beijing for their concern for Liaoning.

He stressed: At present, we should concentrate efforts on firmly implementing measures as set forth at (?the enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Congress session); and exert greatest efforts to invigorate Liaoning's economy.

Also present at the forum were some provincial leaders, including Wang Guangzhong, Xu Shaofu, Sun Qi, Zuo Kun, and Li Jun.

### Northwest Region

#### Yin Kesheng Attends Two-Support Conference

HK0904011191 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 91

[Excerpts] The provincial two-support work conference was solemnly opened in Xining yesterday morning [3 April]. [passage omitted]

Yin Kesheng, (Cai Zhulin), Doba, (Xiang Jianhua), (Kang Shichang), Ga Bulong, Lu Shengdao, Ma Yuanbiao, La Bingli, Zhaxi Anjia, Zhao Lianpei, (Zhao Jian-mao), and other leading comrades as well as nearly 1,000 cadres and masses from both military and civilian units attended the conference.

Lieutenant General Zhou Wenyuan, Lieutenant General (Xu Kejun), and other leading comrades, who had especially come to our province to congratulate us on the convocation of the conference, also attended the conference.

(Cai Zhulin), member of the provincial party committee's Standing Committee and vice provincial governor, presided over the conference and delivered the opening speech. [passage omitted]

At the conference, Major General Zhao Lianpei, political commissar of the provincial military district, made a report entitled: Develop Fine Tradition of Supporting Government and Cherishing People, Strengthen Unity Between Army and Government, Between Army and People, and Among All Nationalities, Make New Contributions to Qinghai's Stability and Development. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the troops stationed in Qinghai and the leading organs at higher levels, Lieutenant General (Xu Kejun) also delivered a speech at the conference.

On behalf of the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial Communist Youth League Committee, and the provincial Women's Federation, (Xue Zhen), vice president of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions delivered a congratulatory speech at the conference.

Congratulatory telegrams sent by the People's Liberation Army's General Logistics Department and the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force were also read aloud at the conference.

### Views Party School Work

HK0804143291 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 91

[Text] Comrade Yin Kesheng, provincial party committee secretary and provincial party school president, recently stressed: To improve party schools, we must make earnest efforts in this regard and should not confine our work to document writing, plan making, and report writing. What is important is to strengthen implementation and do realistic things.

Yin Kesheng said: To strengthen party school building, we must first solve the problem of understanding. Without in-depth understanding, conscious action would be out of the question. As a special school conducting rotational training of cadres, party schools occupy a special position in strengthening Marxist theory education among cadres. We must try to understand the party schools' position and role from the high plane of comprehensively stepping up party building and maintaining long-term stability and security in our country. Party and government organs at all levels must attach great importance to, support, and assist party school work ideologically, organizationally, and in action.

Yin Kesheng said: Party school teachers are not only scholars and lecturers but also party affair specialists. Therefore, we must set higher and stricter requirements for party school teachers. Given the current lack of teachers, we should try to look for ways to solve this problem in a wider scope and through more channels to select a batch of young and middle-aged cadres with sound political quality, rich practical experience, and who are suited for teaching in party schools. We should transfer more leading cadres from the autonomous prefectural, prefectural, city, and county levels to party schools to strengthen the contingent of teachers. We should also encourage the broad masses of teachers to go to the grass-roots level to temper themselves in relevant posts; urge party school teachers to do various types of voluntary labor in a planned and orderly way; and properly solve problems relating to party school teachers' living conditions, food, clothing, and children's education to further mobilize their enthusiasm.

Yin Kesheng called on party schools to strengthen investigation and research work, set out discussion topics

every year, organize teachers to go down to the lower levels to get to know the realities of life, study and solve hot-spot and thorny problems, which are of common concern among students and with definite objectives in mind. Students of both short- and long-term classes should be given clear-cut major or special subjects for study. After studying books for a certain period, students should be sent to the grass roots to carry out investigations and research. Then they should return to their schools. This will enable them to proceed from the easy to the difficult in an orderly and planned way and make gradual progress. No matter what positions they hold, leading cadres will become ordinary students once they enter party schools. Therefore, they should be strict with themselves. Party schools at all levels should strictly manage themselves and foster a fine atmosphere on campus so that cadres can be nurtured in such a fine atmosphere as soon as they enter schools.

Secretary Yin said: At present, provincial party schools at various levels, especially those at autonomous prefectural and county levels, are still plagued by backward facilities, lack of teaching equipment, and various other problems. In view of these problems, we should spend more money in this respect, list party school infrastructural building in local Eighth Five-Year Plans and 10-Year Development Programs, solve one or two problems each year, and try to improve teaching conditions in party schools within three to four years. Party schools at all levels should also endeavor to develop the spirit of industriously and thrifitly running schools, overcoming difficulties, and successfully training cadres.

### Zhang Boxing Welcomes Transfers From Jiangsu

HK0904032591 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Apr 91

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee and the Shaanxi Provincial Government held a forum at the Shaanxi Hotel yesterday morning to welcome cadres transferred from Jiangsu to Shaanxi.

Provincial leaders including Zhang Boxing, Zhang Ze, Mou Lingsheng, An Qiyuan, (Zhu Yulin), Li Huanzheng, Tao Zhong, Xu Shanlin, (Jiang Xinzheng), and Wu Qingyun, as well as responsible comrades of the relevant provincial departments based in Hanzhong, Ankang, Shangluo, Baoji, and other prefectures and cities attended the forum.

In his speech, provincial party committee Secretary Zhang Boxing pointed out: Selecting and transferring a batch of cadres proficient in economic work from Jiangsu to southern Shaanxi and selecting and sending a batch of cadres from southern Shaanxi to work in the corresponding posts in Jiangsu to gain experiences is indeed a new practice in the whole country.

Zhang Boxing said: Jiangsu is one of the provinces and regions that have become prosperous first in the whole country. The barren mountainous areas in southern

Shaanxi have witnessed relatively slow economic development. The exchange of cadres will definitely help introduce Jiangsu's advanced experiences to our province, help our underdeveloped areas acquire necessary economic information, improve their operation and management and develop commodity economy, help forge long-term close relations of cooperation, and enable the two provinces to learn from each other's strong points and embark on healthy development.

Zhang Boxing also talked about speeding up the pace of Shaanxi's reform and opening up and promoting Shaanxi's economic development. He said: To push ahead with reform and opening up, it is necessary to invite qualified personnel, including a large number of leading cadres from advanced areas, and enable such personnel to directly participate in the organization and implementation of our economic development plan. Jiangsu has accumulated very rich experiences in township and town enterprise development, which is exactly one of our weak links. The exchange of cadres will help the cadres and masses of our province emancipate their minds, transform their concepts, and cultivate a reform and pioneering spirit. The advanced experiences introduced by the Jiangsu comrades will also help strengthen the self-development capacity and [words indistinct] of the poor areas of our province.

Zhang Boxing finally pointed out: Cadres at all levels in our province must take the initiative to warmly and closely cooperate with the Jiangsu cadres, modestly learn their fine ideology, fine style, and good experiences, provide the Jiangsu comrades with good work conditions, and show great concern for the Jiangsu comrades in livelihood.

The representatives of the Jiangsu cadres and the responsible comrades of Hanzhong Prefecture, Ankang Prefecture, Shangluo Prefecture, and Baoji City also spoke at the forum.

### Stresses Need To Develop Science

HK0904144091 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Invigorating Shaanxi by applying science and technology was the central topic of provincial party committee Secretary Zhang Boxing's speech delivered at the meeting of provincial scientific research institute directors. [passage omitted]

The directors maintained: The first thing to do to invigorate Shaanxi by applying science and technology is to invigorate scientific research institutes. Shaanxi's scientific research institution situation is: Difficulties and promises stand side by side and pressure interweaves with motivating force. Scientific research institutions must first of all uphold reform and opening up, play a leading role in exploiting resources and upgrading technology, make great efforts to turn scientific and technological accomplishments into productive forces, arouse society-wide enthusiasm for science and technology, and

deepen the people's understanding of the need to promote scientific and technological development.

Provincial party committee Secretary Zhang Boxing made a speech toward the forum's close. He said: Shaanxi's scientific research institutes have made gratifying achievements and created valuable experiences over the last few years despite difficulties. We must gear scientific research to actual conditions in the country and province and create a formula for developing science and technology particular to us. Departments concerned must place on their agenda the problems encountered by scientific research institutions. He stressed: The most important thing to do is to enable the people, leading members in particular, to understand the need for promoting scientific and technological progress and to comprehensively and correctly comprehend the view that science and technology constitutes the first and foremost productive force. It is necessary to keep leading cadres at provincial, prefectural, and city levels apprised of scientific and technological progress in the world today, [words indistinct], and development trend. We should be aware that the country will not become prosperous until we keep in step with scientific and technological progress. We must keep a clear head and conscientiously promote scientific and technological progress.

### Song Hanliang at Xinjiang Party Plenum

OW0904015691 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese  
22 Mar 91 p 1, 3

[By reporter He Ruilan (0149 3843 5695)]

[Text] Urumqi—The First Plenary Session of the Fourth Xinjiang Regional Party Committee ended yesterday afternoon. Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Party Committee, made an important speech at the session, which was chaired by Tomur Dawamat, deputy secretary of the regional party committee. Janabil, Li Shoushan, Amudun Niyaz, and Zhang Fusen were present at the session.

In his speech, Song Hanliang pointed out: The Fourth Xinjiang Regional Party Congress, which ended a short while ago, was a complete success. It was truly a morale-boosting meeting, a meeting of unity, and a meeting to rejuvenate Xinjiang. The main assignment for all party organizations in Xinjiang today, and for a relatively long time to come, is that they must concentrate on implementing firmly the guidelines of the congress and, while doing so, building stronger party organizations in Xinjiang, strengthening national solidarity, and expediting Xinjiang's socialist modernization drive, reforms, and open-door endeavor in all sectors so that a new situation will be created for all types of work in Xinjiang.

Comrades Song Hanliang said: The tenure of the Fourth Regional Party Committee is a crucial period for implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and pushing Xinjiang's socialist modernization drive to a new stage. When we accept such a mandate at such a critical period, we are deeply aware of our formidable mission and great

responsibilities, and we are also deeply aware of the many difficulties on our path ahead; however, we firmly believe that, with the party Central Committee's correct leadership, we certainly can surmount all sorts of difficulties and accomplish the historical mission which the party Central Committee, party members, and cadres and people of all nationalities have bequeathed on us, as long as we rely closely on all party organizations, party members, and cadres and masses of all nationalities, and give full scope to the collective wisdom and efforts of members of the regional party committee. We certainly will live up to the trust and expectations of the party Central Committee and all communist party members, cadres, and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

Comrade Song Hanliang pointed out: To achieve the objective and assignments of the Fourth Regional Party Congress, the most important requirement is to strengthen and improve party leadership, and strive to build a stronger party, especially the leading group. We must strive to build the leading group of the regional party committee into a militant, united, enterprising collective which is politically firm, ideologically united, practical, and honest; which maintains close ties with the masses; and which is truly a staunch nucleus capable of leading all causes in Xinjiang. Each and every party committee member must work for this goal with whole-hearted efforts. From now on, we must strive to accomplish the following several assignments:

**1. Earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works, profoundly understand the 12 principles of the theory about building a Chinese-type socialist society, reaffirm our conviction in communism and socialism, and be staunch Marxists.** We should particularly study Marxist philosophy and theory about socialism. We should, through persistent study, reaffirm our belief in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, our conviction in socialism, our confidence in CPC leadership, and our proletarian political stand; and do our work in a more principled, scientific, perceptive, and creative manner. We should also become more capable of distinguishing right and wrong during political storms, and more conscious of following the party's lines and general and specific policies. **2. Work hard and be bold in taking responsibility and making reform and innovation.** To fulfill comprehensively the Eighth Five-Year Plan, implement the 10-Year Program, advance toward building two civilizations, and consolidate and develop political stability and unity in Xinjiang in the next five years, we must regard the realization of the region's long-term stability and development as our duty, and work hard and conscientiously. We should study further the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech made during his inspection of Xinjiang to understand better its strategic position, recognize the important mission placed on our shoulders, and conscientiously deepen our sense of responsibility and urgency for ensuring good work in Xinjiang. We should further emancipate our mind, persist in integrating the central authorities' principles and policies with the reality in the region, take the

initiative actively and creatively to carry out the work, and make our share of contributions to promoting stability and development. We should advocate and foster the work style and spirit of daring to take responsibility, thinking constantly, and boldly exploring and innovating. Matters decided collectively should be carried out resolutely and relentlessly. We should handle boldly and actively the matters within the scope of our duties out of a sense of responsibility. Prompt efforts should be made to coordinate matters that deserve coordination. In short, imbued with the common aspirations of "bearing stability in mind, seeking unity, hoping for development, and striving for prosperity," we members of the Standing Committee of the regional party committee should ignite the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities, concentrate forces of all quarters, and work hard to realize a big leap for Xinjiang and contribute more to the country.

**3. Adhere to the objective of serving the people wholeheartedly, firmly foster the view of the masses, and strive to improve the style of work.** We should effect a change in the style and outlook of both ideology and work. All members of the regional party committee, especially comrades of the Standing Committee, should emulate Comrade Jiao Yulu, regarding seeking the interests of the masses as the starting point and end of all our activities, constantly thinking of the masses of all nationalities, doing everything for them, showing concern for their hardships, listening attentively to their voices, and exerting our utmost to solve their practical problems. We should persist in going down to the grass-roots units and immersing ourselves among the masses to observe popular feelings, conduct investigative studies, earnestly summarize advanced models and experiences in doing mass work at the grass-roots level, and effectively help grass-roots units and the masses solve difficulties. Members of the Standing Committee of the regional party committee should devote approximately three months every year to go down to the grass-roots units to conduct fact-finding studies. It is necessary to conduct investigations at selected points, and analyze and use experiences for guiding and promoting the work in the entire region. Efforts should be made to overcome bureaucratism and raise work efficiency. We should guard against empty talk, stress concrete work, and firmly cut down meetings, documents, and unnecessary social activities. Publicity on leading comrades' activities should be minimal, and their appearances in activities and meetings in general should not be reported. We should carry out earnestly the work in all fields, seeing to it that every task is assigned, examined, and completed with results. **4. Conduct ourselves honestly, lead a plain life, work hard, and conscientiously fight against all forms of corruption.** The true communist is diligent, honest, and devoted to the people. The standing committee of the autonomous regional party committee must take the lead and set a good example. We should be strict with ourselves and begin all measures with ourselves. We should first practice whatever we want party organizations at lower levels

and the massive number of party members to do; likewise, we should first refrain from actions that we do not want them to take. We should always remember that our power is entrusted to us by the people, and that our responsibility is to benefit all ethnic people. We should use our action to safeguard the party's image, as well as enhance the party's unity, appeal, and fighting capacity.

**5. Adhere to the principle of democratic centralism and enlist the help of collective wisdom to implement correct policy decisions and curtail mistakes.** Democratic centralism is the basic organizational principle of the party. It also is one of the basic working methods used by party committees at all levels. In the future, we must earnestly observe this principle. We must adhere to the system of collective leadership with each person being responsible for his own work. Major issues must be discussed by the collective with the minority submitting to the majority. Resolutions made through collective discussion must be observed by each leading members unconditionally. Democracy must be practiced fully in the decision-making process by listening extensively to the opinions of all quarters, including different and opposing opinions, and then reaching a consensus through correct centralism on the basis of democracy. Major issues concerning the entire region must be discussed by all members of the regional party committee, and major decisions must be made by the plenum of the regional party committee.

**6. Strive to maintain and strengthen unity within the regional party committee.** Comrade Jiang Zemin recently pointed out that unity within the party, especially unity within the leading nucleus at each level, is the all-important, overriding task and a decisive factor in social stability and the development of all undertakings. To lead all party members and ethnic people in the region to fulfill the various tasks set forth by the fourth regional party congress and realize the goal of long-term stability and development in Xinjiang, the leading body of the fourth regional party committee must strengthen unity within itself. All members of the regional party committee, disregarding ethnic and geographic origins as well as seniority, must trust, respect, support, understand, and learn from each other. They must complement each other with their own strong points and help each other to achieve common improvement. Each member of the regional party committee must always keep the interests of the party and the people in mind. They must uphold the interests of the whole region, adhere to the party spirit, observe discipline, and treat and cooperate with each other sincerely. They must maintain the dual system of organizational life and democratic meetings, correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism, and constantly increase the leading body's capability of solving its own problems. Unity is of overriding importance to us, and is the source of our strength. We must be jealous of our unity as if it were our own eyes, and cherish as if it were our life.

**7. Be humble; learn from the people, the grass roots, and from veteran comrades; and constantly improve the art of leadership.** In the future, in the effort to do our job well, we must be humble and learn from others. Modesty helps one to advance,

whereas conceit makes one lag behind. The various ethnic people are the main actors in construction and reform. Genuine knowledge comes from practice. Cadres at the grass roots live and work at the front line, and thus acquire real, perceptual knowledge and much practical experience. Veteran comrades in Xinjiang have accumulated much precious experience over long periods of revolutionary struggle and construction. Comrade Wang Enmao, in particular, is well versed in Marxism-Leninism and has a wealth of experience in revolutionary struggle and leadership. We should sincerely consult these veteran comrades and enlist their assistance and support. In the spirit of primary school students, we should learn sincerely from the people, the grass roots, and veteran comrades. We should learn from all knowledgeable, able, and experienced experts, comrades, and friends. We should constantly enrich ourselves, expand our horizons, increase our hands-on experience, and improve the art of leadership, so that we may meet the requirements of the development of the new situation.

Comrade Song Hanliang said: The CPC Advisory Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is the political aide of the autonomous regional party committee. We sincerely hope that all members of the autonomous regional advisory committee will, as always, care for and support the work of the autonomous regional party committee, and make fresh contributions to the fulfillment of the tasks set forth at the Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Congress. We also hope that all comrades of the CPC Discipline Inspection Commission of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, in accordance with the party constitution and the instructions of the Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Congress, will continue to improve their work in discipline inspection, and make fresh contributions in strengthening the party, in enhancing party style, and in promoting clean and honest practices.

Comrade Song Hanliang said: History has entrusted to us the important task of developing socialism with Chinese characteristics and of building a prosperous, civilized socialist Xinjiang. Closely uniting ourselves around the party Central Committee, which has Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core, and with the help of Comrade Wang Enmao and other veteran comrades, we must pull ourselves together, work hard, and lead the 700,000 communist party members and the 15 million people of various ethnic origins throughout the region to fulfill the various tasks set forth by the Fourth Xinjiang Regional Party Congress.

#### Xinjiang Screens House-Building Malpractice

OW0804143491 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese  
27 Mar 91 p 1

[Text] At a recently ended forum on screening malpractice in building private houses by party and government cadres, the Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Office of Clean Government under the autonomous regional CPC committee urged all localities to accomplish, within this

year, all the work of screening malpractices in building private houses by party and government cadres.

To perform this task in a down-to-earth manner and avoid doing it perfunctorily and then calling it off hastily, the Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Office of Clean Government under the autonomous regional CPC committee put forward the following concrete requirements.

First, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and the work force to accelerate the progress of the work. All prefectures and cities must assign a major leading party and government cadre to handle this task and transfer, as the mission dictates, a sufficient number of personnel to work on it, with each person responsible for a particular field of work. We should send a forceful working group to localities and units encountering severe problems and making slow or no progress, and help them do the screening job, as well as supervise and inspect their work.

Second, we should pay attention to inspection and checking work and free those who have no problems with malpractices or who have slight problems and have already made corrections in the course of inspection. As to party and government cadres who have built private houses, we should conduct a household-by-household and item-by-item check, in accordance with the principle of different levels holding different responsibilities, as well as on the basis of self-inspection and self-correction, to find out the problems in land use, taxes and fees,

procedures for building a house, capital funds, sources of building materials, labor, transportation, and expenses.

Third, it is necessary to focus on key points, make a breakthrough in difficult points, and conscientiously deal with cases of violating discipline. Organs of discipline inspection and supervision should put on record, and deal with, those who have seriously violated discipline in building private houses. Each case should be assigned to a screening group formed by specially assigned personnel charged with that responsibility. The focus of inspection is leading cadres at all levels, especially the first leading cadres, whose names are on the record. Party and administrative disciplinary measures should be taken against those who have violated party and administrative discipline. Cases involving crime should be transferred to judicial departments as soon as possible.

Fourth, it is imperative to grasp the spirit of documents handed down from higher levels and correctly carry out the policy of screening malpractice in building private houses. We should establish complete records for, and reach conclusions on, all cadres who have built private houses. It is necessary to act in strict accordance with the guiding principle of relevant documents issued by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC Central Committee, the autonomous regional CPC committee, and the autonomous regional government, and correctly carry out the policy to ensure a successful accomplishment of this work.

### **Intruding Mainland Vessels May Be Destroyed**

*OW0904122691 Taipei CNA in English 0902 GMT  
9 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 9 (CNA)—The government decided Monday to destroy, if necessary, Mainland Chinese vessels that refuse to leave waters off Taiwan.

Vice Justice Minister Lin Hsi-hu said the government was forced to adopt the stern measure because of increasing intrusions into waters off Taiwan by mainland vessels.

The security forces will first warn intruding mainland ships and signal them to leave. If they refuse to comply and take hostile actions, they will be forcefully stopped or destroyed, Lin said.

The measure also applies to mainland aircraft. Security forces will shoot down uncooperative and potentially hostile aircraft operating within 12 nautical miles of Taiwan, Lin said.

Tough action must be taken to protect both national security and Taiwan fishermen as more and more of them are falling prey to Mainland Chinese pirates in the Taiwan Strait, sources said.

It was also decided at a meeting called by Justice Ministry Monday to ban Mainland Chinese bonds and currency from being carried into Taiwan. Any one bringing renminbi or Mainland bonds into Taiwan must declare the amount to the customs, or else face confiscation.

The ministry further reaffirmed an earlier decision not to expatriate mainland women more than five months pregnant or less than two months after childbirth.

These measures will be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval and implemented in conjunction with the rules on relations between people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

### **Authorities Arrest Over 200 Mainland Stowaways**

*OW0804121891 Taipei CNA in English 0834 GMT  
8 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)—Police and military authorities arrested 113 Mainland Chinese trying to smuggle themselves into Taiwan along the Miaoli and Hsinchu coasts Sunday, police said.

The arrests came on the heels of the apprehension of another 100-odd mainlanders along the central-northern Taiwan coasts during the past month, the police added.

They reported that a large number of mainland fishing boats were waiting off the coasts for chances to land, and that security forces were on alert.

One of the mainland stowaways drowned while trying to escape police arrest, but several others succeeded in escaping, the police said.

A great majority of the mainland stowaways said they were from Pingtan, Fukien Province, or nearby villages. All confessed that they hoped to work and make money here.

Winds over the Taiwan Strait have calmed since last month, and peaceful seas provide good opportunities for Mainland Chinese to slip into Taiwan.

### **Stowaways To Be Repatriated**

*OW0804125591 Taipei CNA in English 0824 GMT  
8 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)—Government spokesman Shaw Yu-ming reiterated Monday that the Republic of China [ROC] will continue to repatriate all stowaways from Mainland China.

Shaw was commenting on the latest waves of illegal immigrants from the other side of the Taiwan Strait.

The director-general of the Government Information Office [GIO] stressed the ROC Government hopes to develop goodwill and peaceful relations with the mainland.

But Shaw warned that repeated illegal immigration, smuggling and preying by mainland people upon Taiwan fishermen, would undermine the development of such ties.

Shaw urged Peking to tighten its grip on mainland people and fishing boats to ensure peace and stability in the strait.

The GIO chief pledged that the government will intensify offshore patrols to protect local fishermen.

The cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council will meet Tuesday to discuss ways to cope with these issues. Officials from National Defense and Interior Ministries and the Council of Agriculture are expected to attend.

### **Plans To Assess Economic Exchange With Mainland**

*OW0804122491 Taipei CNA in English 0828 GMT  
8 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)—The Economic Affairs Ministry will systematically analyze the investments made in Mainland China by Taiwan investors, an economic official said Sunday.

Chen Ming-chang, director of the Economic Affairs Department of the Mainland Affairs Council, said the analysis will enable the government to help domestic entrepreneurs make well-planned and efficient investments on the mainland, define the scope of future economic exchange, adopt regulations governing such exchange, and establish a warning system to discover problems that may arise from the exchange.

He said the analysis will begin soon as more than 1,500 investors will have registered with the ministry their investments on the mainland by Monday.

The analysis will include the investors' line of business, their financial condition, type of their investment, their

products, and the relationship between their investment and the Taiwan manufacturing industry.

Chen attached great importance to the upgrading of the Taiwan industry. Only through improving Taiwan's industry can a systematic cross-strait production network be established, he added.

### Mainland Trade, Economic Policy 'Unchanged'

OW0804232991 Taipei CNA in English 1542 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)—The Republic of China Government's trade and economic policy toward Mainland China remains unchanged, Vice Economic Affairs Minister Wang Chih-kang reaffirmed Monday.

Although the Ministry of Economic Affairs has recently approved an additional 326 products for indirect investment on the mainland, Wang stressed, it does not mean that the government will further relax its cross-strait trade policy soon.

The government will firmly maintain its current policy on "indirect and private commercial exchanges" with the mainland, Wang said.

According to Wang, the government will insist on developing cross-strait trade and economic relations in a "gradual manner," and there is no timetable for such developments.

The government may, however, curtail trade and investments across the Taiwan Straits if such activities adversely affect national security and overall economic development here, Wang noted.

If Peking fails to respond to Taipei's friendly promotion of cross-strait exchanges, Wang warned that the government might impose stricter controls over economic ties with the mainland.

### Spokesman Comments on Rocket Parts Shipment

OW0904040091 Taipei Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Apr 91

[Text] According to a foreign wire service report, a New Zealand ship registered with the Cook Islands and detained in a major Sri Lankan port was carrying rocket parts for delivery to the Republic of China [ROC] Air Force.

The M.V. Mathalina was detained after sailing into Colombo on 21 March. The ship's captain failed to comply with local regulations, which required him to declare the 11,000 air-to-surface rocket propulsion parts on board to local authorities.

The Thursday edition of the (TIMES) said: Colombo's investigations revealed that the parts were headed for Taiwan, with the ROC Air Force named as the consignee.

Commenting on the news, General Wei Chia-ching, a military spokesman for the ROC Ministry of National

Defense, said yesterday: Relevant units of the Ministry of National Defense are currently investigating the foreign wire report on the shipment of rocket parts for the ROC Air Force on board the M.V. Mathalina freighter.

### New Period of U.S. Economic Ties Foreseen

OW0904003491 Taipei CNA in English 1435 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Washington, April 7 (CNA)—Republic of China [ROC] Government officials foresee a new period of economic and trade relations with the United States—one in which cooperation rather than confrontation will dominate, said Ding Mou-shih, the top ROC representative in the U.S.

Addressing a dinner at the University of Maryland Saturday, Ding said that with the bilateral trade gap narrowed significantly, and with the ROC poised to become a financial, transshipping and science and technology center in the western Pacific, disputes between the two countries over market access and balanced trade should come to an end.

"Our economic affairs minister has suggested further that the U.S. and ROC are now in a position to cooperate more closely in Asian and Pacific markets," Ding said.

The 775 domestic public works projects under the ROC's U.S.\$302 billion six-year development plan should provide new export and investment opportunities for U.S. companies, which are already heavily involved in Taiwan's pollution control, computers, automated production, telecommunications and many other fields, Ding said.

The ROC representative noted that the intricate web of cooperation between the Republic of China and the United States has thrived and continues to grow despite the absence of formal diplomatic ties between the two countries since 1979.

The two countries have to date signed 39 science and technology cooperation agreements, in addition to seven Sino-American annual conferences on cooperation programs, such as nuclear and environmental protection. Through these agreements, the exchange of research visits last year between related agencies of the two countries involved some 500 persons, he said.

Currently, the 30,960 ROC students pursuing advanced studies in the U.S. outnumber those from other countries, while the more than 1,000 American students in Taiwan also surpassed the numbers of other foreign students, Ding noted.

The Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, established two years ago, has committed some U.S.\$3 million to more than 60 American universities, including the University of Maryland, to promote Chinese studies, he continued.

"Nowhere has cooperation between your country and mine been broader or stronger than in the commercial and financial area," Ding said, noting that Taiwan remains the sixth largest trading partner of the U.S., with total two-way trade reaching U.S.\$34 billion last year. The U.S. is the primary export market of ROC goods and the second largest supplier of goods and services to Taiwan.

The investment by the ROC private sector in the U.S. is also growing, with the total exceeding U.S.\$2 billion, Ding said, citing figures from U.S. sources.

He pointed out that under a four-year "action plan" aimed to narrow the bilateral trade gap by 10 percent each year, the ROC had successfully reduced its trade surplus with the U.S. from U.S.\$12 billion in 1989 to U.S.\$9 billion last year.

The success was made possible through a variety of measures, including the ending or cutting of import tariffs, and voluntary restraints on ROC exports of textiles, steel products and machine tools, he explained.

He told the American audience at the dinner that the average per capita consumption of American goods in the ROC is much more than that in Japan, South Korea, or the European Community.

Ding urged the U.S. to give more active support for the ROC's application for membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and participation in the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group.

"My country's role over many years in the Asian Development Bank, the Pacific Basin Economic Council, and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference has been supportive and constructive. As the fourth largest trading nation in our region, we welcome the opportunity to join with our neighbors in all such deliberative councils," he said.

### European Role in 6-Year Plan Encouraged

OW0804134391 Taipei CNA in English 0734 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will encourage the participation of European countries in Taiwan's multi-billion U.S. dollar development plan during the next six years as part of its market diversification efforts, a Ministry of Economic Affairs official said Monday.

If European countries play a role in the 1991-96 national development plan, the ROC will be able to bring in more European technology and to reduce its over-reliance on United States and Japanese markets as well, the unnamed official explained.

The United States absorbed 28.9 percent of ROC exports in January and Japan supplied 25.8 percent of ROC imports.

Over-reliance on Japanese technology and American market has not declined markedly even though efforts have been made for many years, the official noted.

"The six-year development plan," the official said, "is expected to serve as a catalyst to boost trade, technology, and investment exchanges with Europe."

His remarks came after Italian Public Works Minister Giovanni Prandini told the domestic press that Italy hopes to win a share of the nation's U.S.\$302.6 billion construction projects.

Prandini, who headed a 14-member delegation of parliamentarians and industrialists to Taipei late last Saturday for a six-day visit, is the highest ranking Italian official to visit the ROC since Rome switched its diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Peking in 1970.

ROC-Italy trade stood at U.S.\$1.8 billion in 1990, making Rome Taipei's fifth largest export market and its fourth import supplier in Europe.

### Defense Minister Meets South African Army Chief

OW0804125191 Taipei CNA in English 0756 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)—The Republic of China's Chief of General Staff Chen Shen-ling Monday conferred the Order of the Resplendent Banner with Yellow Cordon upon Chief of the South African Army Georg Lodewyk Meiring for his contribution to the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries.

Before the decoration ceremony, Meiring exchanged views with Chen and Defense Minister Chen Li-an on world situations and the relations between the two countries.

Meiring, invited by the Headquarters of Chinese Army, arrived in Taipei Sunday. He is scheduled to visit military and economic establishments before leaving here on Saturday.

### Airline Agreement Reached With New Zealand

OW0804150491 Taipei Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Apr 91

[Text] In the wake of successful negotiations on a Sino-Australian air service agreement, China has reached a concrete agreement on air service with New Zealand, with better terms than the ones provided in the Sino-Australian air service agreement.

Both sides agree that passenger planes from both countries can take off and land at any airport in both countries, with four flights in a week. The flight between Taiwan and New Zealand may have another stopover. The agreement will become effective upon approval by both governments.

**Trade Group To Visit USSR, Eastern Europe**

OW0804143291 Taipei CNA in English 0831 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)— Vice Economics Minister P.K. Chiang will lead a large trade group to visit East European countries including the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

The group will leave Taipei May 18 and Chiang will be the first ministerial-level Republic of China trade official to visit the Soviet Union in over 40 years.

Bilateral trade between the Republic of China and the Soviet Union totaled U.S.\$120 million in 1990. As the Soviet Union has changed from a barter trade system to doing business in cash and foreign exchange, Chiang hopes to get preferential tariff treatment for Taiwan goods from the socialist giant. Chiang will also seek permission to establish a trade office in Moscow.

**Foreign Currency Deposits Decline**

OW0804114891 Taipei CNA in English 0907 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)—Foreign currency deposits total U.S.\$2.5 billion at the moment, about half of last June's level when deposits peaked at U.S.\$5 billion, a Central Bank of China official said Monday.

The decrease, the official explained, is attributable to the sharp depreciation of the new Taiwan [NT] dollar against the U.S. dollar rally in recent months.

Speculator interest in foreign currencies is gradually fading here as the NT dollar's current value is accepted, the official noted.

He expected foreign currency deposits to continue their decline as the NT dollar stabilizes because of Central Bank intervention to curb capital outflows.

Foreign currencies became the target of domestic speculators in mid-June last year as they anticipated a marked appreciation of the domestic currency. The speculative mood has subsided since then.

**National Assembly Session Opens 8 April****Chairman Stresses Constitution**

OW0804115591 Taipei CNA in English 0858 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)—First time in the National Assembly's [NA] 40-year history, a Taiwan-born deputy presided over the opening ceremony of a session.

The call he made, Monday morning, was in essence that the Republic of China Constitution's fundamental spirit as embodied in the four-point preamble call be upheld as all those present strive to fulfill the mission entrusted by the whole body of citizenry.

Word that Chao Chang-ping probably would get elected to preside over the extraordinary session opening had been circulated for at least two days. Accordingly, Chao was prepared.

When emphasizing the epochal mission of the session, the deputy said the undertaking is, as the Constitution gives at its outset, "to consolidate the authority of the state, safeguard the rights of the people, ensure social tranquility, and promote the welfare of the people."

Chao described the changed and changing international situation as one of "feng-yu ju-hui chi-ming pu-i"—"wind and rain sweeping across a gloomy sky, voices of justice ringing forth nevertheless."

The deputy, born at Taoyuan in 1940 and elected to NA 40 years later in 1980, added that "this is exactly when we are to strive for the opening of a new vista and the building of a broad avenue ahead for this nation's democratic constitutional rule."

Chao presently heads the prosecutorate at Ilan. He had been chief prosecutor on the offshore island of Quemoy before getting elected as a national assemblyman.

**President Heckled at Session**

OW0804121391 Taipei CNA in English 0852 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)— President Li Teng-hui's attention hardly flagged when voices shouting "Presidential Post Through General Elections!"—not just in Mandarin but in Taiwan dialect as well—rose from somewhere out there.

The president was addressing the opening ceremony of the National Assembly [NA] extraordinary session at Chungshan Building on Yangmingshan of Taipei.

His voice ever more solemn, Li continued with his prepared text, urging all those present to "carry on the heritage so as to pave the way for future generations."

He also said: "Be the heir to ancient sages and the teacher of posterity."

The abrupt shouts half way across the dignitaries-filled meeting hall came from all or most of the eight deputies of opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP). They were immediately invited out by those who had come from the Presidential Office to "bodyguard" the chief of state.

Some were seen literally carried out.

The National Assembly [NA] is the body that exercises political powers on behalf of the whole body of citizens and, among other duties, elects president and vice president. This indirect election system has been a target of attack by those who want democracy to be really by and for the people as a whole.

The NA session, asked for by NA members in response to popular calls, is to permit the president to declare an end to the period of communist rebellion, abrogate the Constitution's wartime temporary provisions, and at the same time adopt an attachment enabling elections for new parliamentary members to replace those who have been in office since before the Chinese Mainland fell.

President Li in his address said perfection of constitutional democracy is the way to give further substance to the "Taiwan experience" and steer the course to China's national reunification in freedom with prosperity.

Li's call for all to carry on the heritage was seen as most appropriate at this juncture. And he is not alone in issuing the call.

Outside the NA meeting hall are statues of the two late President Chiangs standing under a plaque with the four Chinese characters meaning just that in the handwriting of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founding father of the ROC.

### Editorial on Session

OW0904003391 Taipei CNA in English 1554 GMT  
8 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA)—The following is an editorial of the express news published by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

### A Historic Meeting

The National Assembly, one of the Republic of China's three parliamentary bodies, opened an extraordinary session at Yangmingshan Monday morning.

It is the second extraordinary session of the National Assembly, that elected Chiang Kai-shek president of the Republic of China in 1948.

The first extraordinary session was held in Taipei in 1966 to amend the temporary provisions effective during the period of communist rebellion, which was promulgated in 1948.

The most important task facing the National Assembly's second extraordinary session is to amend the Constitution, which was promulgated on January 1, 1947, and became effective on Dec. 25 of the same year.

A constitutional amendment is necessary now before President Li Teng-hui proclaims an end to the Period of National Mobilization and the Suppression of Communist Rebellion next month.

The temporary provisions effective during the period of communist rebellion, under which a president can run for a third six-year term, will be abrogated by the National Assembly during the 17-day session, which closes on April 24.

The constitutional amendment the second extraordinary session is planning to make paves the way for a properly represented parliament.

Five sixths of the National Assembly deputies attending the session were elected in 1947. Most members of the other two branches of Parliament, the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan, were elected a year later.

These parliamentarians were, as a matter of fact, elected for life. As almost all of them were elected on the Chinese mainland, they have lost their "constituencies" since the government of the Republic of China moved to Taipei in 1949.

After the amendment, however, each and every parliamentarian will have a proper constituency.

The second extraordinary session of the National Assembly will go down in history as one that gives a new life to China's parliamentary democracy. We wish the National Assembly every success in its effort to complete the planned constitutional amendment.

## Hong Kong

### Official Comments on Progress of Airport Talks

HK0904084591 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO  
in Chinese 9 Apr 91 p 1

[Report by Chen Shao-chiang (7115 1421 1730): "Chen Zuoer Says China Has Made a Series of Concessions, but Such Concessions Should Not Be Unlimited"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (HSIN WAN PAO)—Chen Zuoer, deputy director of the First Section of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office responsible for holding talks with the British side on the construction of the new Hong Kong airport, this morning described the talks as "like climbing Taishan." He said: There is no way China can agree with this or that kind of arrangement made by others now on behalf of the government of the Special Administrative Region in 1997 without deliberation and thus leaving a heavy burden.

The Chinese Government has made a series of concessions during the talks, he pointed out, but there is a limit to such concessions.

While returning to the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office which is located in Baiwanzhuang, Beijing this morning, Chen Zuoer was met by waiting Hong Kong reporters, who asked him about the progress of talks on the Hong Kong airport. He replied that the talks are under way and it was like climbing Taishan.

Chen said: "At the talks on the new Hong Kong airport, the Chinese Government has abided by the Sino-British Joint Declaration. Our aim is to maintain Hong Kong's long-term prosperity and stability. The Chinese Government is sincere and has no selfish interests whatsoever in this regard. We must hold ourselves responsible to the future government of the Special Administrative Region and the six million Hong Kong inhabitants. We hope that the new Hong Kong airport can be built as early as possible and that there are sufficient financial reserves left by the year 1997. Therefore, we can never agree with this or that kind of arrangement made by others now on behalf of the government of the Special Administrative Region in 1997 without deliberation, thus leaving a heavy burden."

Chen emphasized that the Chinese Government had already made concessions at the talks. However, there must be a limit to such concessions.

On the other hand, Andrew Burns, head of the British working group and assistant under secretary for Asia, responsible for holding talks with Chinese officials in Beijing on the new Hong Kong airport, responded to the obstructions met at the talks. He acknowledged that the Sino-British talks have encountered obstacles and it is normal to encounter difficulties, particularly in complicated talks.

### Editorial on Development of Sino-British Ties

HK0604043891 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
6 Apr 91 p 2

[Editorial: "Looking Forward in the Same Boat"]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd is visiting Beijing. Chinese leaders Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and Wan Li met him. Prior to Hurd's China visit, British Prime Minister John Major wrote a letter to Chinese Premier Li Peng expressing his wish to strengthen Sino-British relations. Li Peng also wrote a letter to John Major expressing the same wish. After the exchange of letters between these two government leaders, the British foreign secretary started his China tour.

After his arrival in Beijing, Douglas Hurd said: "Britain's aim is to restore British-Sino relations to the pre-1989 level." After two days of talks, the development of Sino-British relations is encouraging.

China is serious about Sino-British relations and has always made efforts for the restoration of their friendly cooperation. While meeting Douglas Hurd, Jiang Zemin said: "What is over is over. Let us look forward now."

The British side responded positively. In Douglas Hurd's opinion, there are two things to do in "looking forward." First, China and Britain should strengthen their cooperation on the Hong Kong issue and should maintain close consultations at the UN Security Council. Second, China and Britain should strengthen their economic cooperation and cultural exchanges, because the field of cooperation is broad for the two countries.

China and Britain have a good record of consultations and cooperation. An event of the greatest historical significance is the settlement of the Hong Kong issue. This is an example of resolving historical problems between two countries of different systems through mutual understanding and political consultations.

Now the world is in the middle of changes, and regional conflicts occur from time to time. The world is not tranquil. China and Britain are permanent members of the UN Security Council. In this complicated situation, developing the two countries' relations and strengthening consultations between them is beneficial to resolving international disputes and to world peace and economic development.

Pushing forward by reform and opening up, China is carrying out large-scale socialist modernization. This is immensely attractive to Western capitalist countries. During a meeting with Li Peng, the British foreign secretary said that he would encourage British entrepreneurs to invest in China to assist the country in traffic, energy, telecommunications, and agricultural development as well as market exploration. There will be no end of business between China and Britain. Efforts should be made to seize the present opportunity and improve bilateral relations. The two countries will certainly benefit from this.

Hong Kong has played an important role in developing Sino-British relations. Both China and Britain have major interests in Hong Kong. Preserving Hong Kong's position as a trade, financial, and shipping center and ensuring its prosperity and stability during the transitional period is beneficial to the six million Hong Kong people and to Sino-British interests as well. While meeting Douglas Hurd, Jiang Zemin said: "During Hong Kong's transitional period, China and Britain are in the same boat; we should look forward in this same boat. Bearing this spirit in mind, there are no problems that cannot be resolved." Douglas Hurd expressed his agreement with the saying "in the same boat."

China and Britain have reached a consensus on "crossing a river in the same boat," so difficulties and contradictions during the transitional period will not be hard to resolve. "Being in the same boat," the two sides should trust each other and cooperate with each other. China does not intend to meddle in Hong Kong's administrative affairs before 1997, therefore there is no such thing as "controlling," "joint administration," or "right of veto." The British side also expressed its commitment for close consultations and cooperation with China during the transitional period and in the course of power transfer. On the new airport issue, Britain indicated that it was not unreasonable that China had demanded a financial reserve for the special administrative regional government. This suggests that some knotty problems can be resolved through mutual understanding.

We believe that after the British foreign secretary's China visit, China and Britain will develop their relations to a new level in the spirit of looking forward, continuing consultations, and strengthening cooperation. This is quite beneficial to Hong Kong's smooth transition, prosperity, and stability.

### Re-Exports to Mainland Increase in 1990

OW0904083391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0757 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] Hong Kong, April 9 (XINHUA)—Hong Kong's re-exports amounted to 413.99 billion H.K. dollars (53 billion U.S. dollars) last year, representing a growth of 20 percent in value as compared with 1989, the latest official statistics show.

The Chinese mainland and the United States remained the two largest markets for Hong Kong's re-exports, which accounted for 27 percent and 21 percent respectively of the total value of Hong Kong's re-exports in 1990.

Hong Kong's re-exports to the Chinese Mainland in 1990 went up by seven percent to 110.91 billion H.K. dollars (14.2 billion U.S. dollars) following a nine percent rise in 1989.

The statistics also show that the Chinese mainland continued to be the largest source of Hong Kong's re-exports last year.

A growth of 28 percent in value or 52.14 billion H.K. dollars (6.68 billion U.S. dollars) over 1989 was recorded in the re-exports originating in the mainland.

### Official Sees Potential for PRC Trade Growth

HK0904043491 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
9 Apr 91 p 1

[By Zhu Baoxia]

[Text] A senior Chinese trade official said yesterday that the mainland and Hong Kong should strengthen their economic co-operation during the final decade of the century.

Shen Juern, vice-minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert), said that a "huge economic potential still remained to be tapped on both sides."

Shen made these remarks in Beijing yesterday during a one-day seminar on bilateral trade attended by a high-powered Hong Kong Economic Mission and entitled "Gateway for China Trade—Hong Kong."

Shen said there had been a "substantial increase" in economic relations and trade between the mainland and Hong Kong, adding that the two had been each other's biggest trading partners since 1985.

But it was necessary to encourage more co-operation in order to enhance mutual development, he said.

"The mainland has rich labour and natural resources, and a strong industrial and technological base while Hong Kong is renowned for its information, finance and navigation industry and boasts an efficient management," he said.

Further co-operation was especially important, he said, as the nation was undergoing sweeping decentralizing reforms of its foreign trade system.

The reforms, which had made Chinese trade firms solely responsible for their profits and losses, would surely result in a better trade system which worked in accordance with international practice.

According to Mofert statistics, the trade volume between the mainland and Hong Kong has grown from \$3.54 billion in 1979 to \$26.44 billion) last year, averaging an annual 20 percent rise during the period.

Other forms of economic relations, Shen said, were also bearing fruit, highlighted by the increase in the number of Hong Kong-funded enterprises on the mainland and the growth in the number of mainland labourers working in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong was one of the mainland's top overseas investors, he said, adding that Hong Kong and Macao together had set up a total of 22,000 firms on the mainland with a committed investment of \$23 billion.

And labour contracts between Hong Kong and the mainland totalled 1,700 worth \$2.1 billion by the end of 1990.

Shen's viewpoint was echoed and developed by Jack So, Executive Director of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, one of the two sponsors of the seminar.

Jack So, one of Hong Kong's most influential figures in trade circles, said Hong Kong would continue to play a "significant" role in helping the mainland to venture overseas in the coming decade.

### Macao

#### XINHUA Office Director on Transition Period

HK0904053591 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0647 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Report by Mao Wei (0379 7289): "Guo Dongpo Looks Forward to Macao's Transition Period"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Zhuhai, 5 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—It has been almost a year since Guo Dongpo, the energetic director of the Macao branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, entered Macao society. As a vice chairman of the Macao Basic Law Drafting Committee, he has busily worked with other members of the drafting committee to successfully draft the Basic Law. In a recent interview in Zhuhai, this reporter asked him various questions about Macao during the transition period and spoke frankly and openly about his deep concern and hope for Macao.

#### Being Faithful to Macao's History

The drafting of the Macao Basic Law has progressed fairly rapidly. In Guo's view, an important reason for the high efficiency is that all sectors in Macao have a considerable degree of understanding of and confidence in Macao after 1999 and that all members of the drafting committee have a high sense of historical responsibility.

He said: Before a special meeting of the drafting committee was held in Zhuhai, the members held numerous discussions in Suzhou, Qingdao, Chengdu, and Guangzhou. For this reason, at the Zhuhai meeting, the members had fairly well-considered views on every issue and clause to be discussed and could basically reach a consensus. But smoothness does not mean simplicity. In his view, in the past Macao has continuously used Portuguese laws, which have a very complicated historical origin. It is a very arduous task to sort these things out and truly devise a good Basic Law in keeping with Macao's practical conditions. Therefore, all drafting committee members are very conscientious and prudent about every detail of the Basic Law.

Citing an example, Guo said: Macao residents are especially concerned about two popular topics: the method of selecting the chief executive of the special administrative region and the rights and duties of residents there. The members have devoted the most time and effort to these

issues because they have a bearing on Macao's future political structure and residents' most immediate interests. The slightest lapse will lead to an imbalance in Macao's future political life.

Therefore, Guo thinks that finalizing the Macao Basic Law will still be a fairly arduous process. After the special meeting in Zhuhai, a full session of the drafting committee will be held this April to approve the clauses, and another full session in July will emphasize controversial clauses. By the end of next September, the Basic Law will be made public to Macao residents to solicit extensively the views of all people in Macao. It will not be until 1993, when the Basic Law is submitted to the National People's Congress for approval, that the work of drafting the Basic Law is officially completed.

We can see that we still have to exert much energy and effort to finish all aspects of work on the Basic Law. Guo said: Drafting the Basic Law must be faithful to Macao's history and is an important task during the transition period in Macao. It will lay a solid foundation for Macao's smooth and steady transition.

#### "Three Difficult Problems" During the Transition Period

In addition to the Basic Law, Guo Dongpo also discussed some other prominent difficulties in Macao during the transition period. Of these, the well-known "three major problems" are ones about which Guo is most concerned and he dedicates himself to their speedy solutions.

First, localization of the laws. The laws currently in use in Macao are basically Portuguese, as are the judges. However, as of 20 December 1999, the posts of Macao's chief executive (including judicial officials) should be taken up by Chinese citizens. This brings out the problem of legal personnel. There are very few local people who know both Portuguese and the laws and, even if there are such people, it will still take time to train them. Moreover, screening Portuguese laws cannot be accomplished overnight.

Second, localization of language. In Macao, the official communications of government offices are currently written in Portuguese. As of now, Chinese will become an official language in Macao and, therefore, there must be a number of "bilingual" personnel who know both Portuguese and Chinese. At present, Macao lacks "bilingual" personnel qualified for civil service. For this reason, training such personnel during the transition period is an urgent matter.

Third, localization of civil servants. Most of Macao's administrative officers at the middle level or above are Portuguese. In the future, when Macao people administer Macao, the posts of the chief executive and other civil servants will be principally taken up by local citizens. At present, however, as many Macao residents with higher educational backgrounds have emigrated, a lot of work should be done to expedite the training of administrative officials and other civil servants at all levels.

The three difficult problems cited above are, in the final analysis, issues of competence of personnel. Guo said: In keeping with the principle of Macao people administering Macao, these problems can only be resolved by relying on Macao itself and nobody can resolve them on its behalf. Because the tasks are both arduous and complicated, we should now start the work of resolving the difficult problems.

#### **Jointly Create Macao's Future**

Guo said: As far as Macao is concerned, its reversion to China is a turning point in history. He said: Now, the Chinese Government, the Macao compatriots, and the people across the country attach importance to and show concern for the Macao issue and the concept of "one country, two systems" is very popular. Moreover, China

and Portugal are friendly nations which have always maintained good cooperation since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Both sides can approach the issue of Macao in the spirit of equality and friendship. All these conditions have created a favorable social environment for Macao's stable transition.

Guo has firm confidence in doing well in all work endeavors during the transition period together with the Macao Government and people of all sectors in Macao. At the end of the interview, Guo said: Although the tasks are arduous and the responsibilities are great, provided that both sides cooperate sincerely, China and Portugal can certainly accomplish Macao's historical changes in accordance with the spirit of the Joint Declaration and jointly create Macao's future.

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**DATE FILMED**

15 April 1991

